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MEMOIR
OF THE
ILLUSTRIOUS AND SOVEREIGN
ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
FROM THE CAPITULATION OF MALTA IN 1798,
TO THE PRESENT PERIOD:
SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS AND RESPECTIVE INTERESTS OF
ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;
AND PRESENTING A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT
OF ITS SIXTH OR BRITISH BRANCH,
AS RE-ORGANIZED IN 1831,
BY VIRTUE OF THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY VESTED BY A MAJORITY OF THE
CONSTITUENT LANGUES IN THE CAPITULAR COMMISSION OF PARIS.

With an Appendix :
CONTAINING NOTICES OF THE ORDER, COLLECTED FROM THE PUBLIC
JOURNALS, AND FROM A VARIETY OF LITERARY SOURCES. ALSO,
A BIOGRAPHICALLY ANNOTATED ROLL OF LIVING AND DECEASED
MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY
ROBERT BIGSBY, G.C.J.J., LL.D.,
KNIGHT OF ST. JAMES OF THE SWORD OF PORTUGAL, ETC., ETC.
LATE REGISTRAR, SECRETARY, AND JUDGE-OF-ARMS OF THE VEN. ENGLISH
LANGUAGE.

Author of "Ombo; or, The Knights of Malta," a Dramatic Romance; "Visions
of the Times of Old;" "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays;" "History
of Repton;" "National Honours and their Noblest Claimants;"
"Irminsula; or, The Great Pillar;" "The Triumph of
Drake," a Poem; &c., &c.

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TO
THE DIGNITARIES, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE
VENERABLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
OF THE
ILLUSTRIOUS AND SOVEREIGN ORDER
OF
St. John of Jerusalem
(MALTA),

I CLAIM THE FRATERNAL PRIVILEGE OF INSCRIBING
THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

ROBERT BIGSBY.

PREFACE.

HAVING lately retired from the offices of Registrar, Secretary, and Judge-of-Arms of the Venerable Sixth or English *Langue* of the Illustrious and Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta), on which occasion a magnificent piece of Plate was presented to me by a considerable number of the Members, as an enduring testimony of their flattering appreciation of my services, I desire, by the present act of self-imposed duty, to offer to my *confrères* a proof of the abiding attachment which I feel towards the noble institution with which I have so long been associated, and to tender a permanent mark of grateful respect and fraternal regard towards themselves.

I have herein devoted a portion of my recovered leisure to the preparation of an account of the Order in later times, and, in particular, of the period of the revival of its Sixth branch—the venerable *Langue* of England, which has been the subject of so many vituperative attacks from a body of ultramontane Romanists opposed to its re-construction on a *Protestant basis*. I have combined with this latter part of my subject, which will embrace the larger portion of the volume, the fullest amount of evidence that lay open to my research, in order to refute the plausible but superficial objections of those disingenuous opponents, who, from considerations purely selfish or sectarian, are virulently opposed to the success of a measure which is obviously calculated to exercise a vast amount of public utility, and to exert an important degree of moral benefit, by cementing the bonds of fraternal fellowship between men of kindred aspirations for the public good, and by creating, through their leagued instrumentality, a durable and powerful addition to the benevolent institutions of our country.

Actuated by this view, I have endeavoured to arrange a connected series of statements and observations corresponding with the several points of attack, so as to provide, should future occasion call for them, a line of continuous defences. As one of the oldest members of the *Langue* (my election as a Knight of Justice dating from 28th July, 1835—nearly 34 years ago), I shall be acquitted of any apparent presumption in undertaking a task which could only indeed have been performed by one who had made the affairs of the Order, for so prolonged a term, the subject of his close and anxious attention.

I would now remark that a portion of the matter composing the following pages has already been printed in an official *précis* entitled a "Statement,"* the joint compilation of the late Dr. Burnes† and myself; while some very slight additions have been transferred from a previous official publication entitled a "Synoptical Sketch,"‡ edited by the late Sir Richard Broun, Baronet,§ the historical details of which were collected, and a considerable portion of the narrative compiled, by myself; the accompanying annotated Roll of Members having likewise been my contribution. A short "Memoir," also prepared by my pen, was subsequently circulated amongst the members, under the authority of the Chapter-General. But none of these *brochures* were adequate to meet the extended requirements of a more advanced period. Hence my inducement to offer the present performance, which, based on the "Statement," draws its chief materials from hitherto unpublished sources. I have spared myself the encumbrance of reiterated references marking the *unde derivata*, from an unwillingness to swell out the proportions of my very unpretending volume. When, however, I have availed myself of any information afforded by the Histories of the Order, or by any other literary publications, I have uniformly inserted a par-

* "Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Statement." London, 1859.

† James Burnes, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S. (afterwards a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), then Chief-Preceptor of the Order in Scotland.

‡ "Synoptical Sketch of the Illustrious and Sovereign Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Venerable *Langue* of England." London, 1856-7.

§ Then Grand-Secretary, Registrar, and Judge-of-Arms.

ticular reference. In all cases wherein such a notice is omitted, I offer to the reader a strict pledge that not a syllable of the matter incorporated with my text is extracted from evidences of a questionable authenticity.

I have now to express an humble trust that this feeble though fervent attempt to promote so patriotic and beneficial an enterprise as the re-establishment of the Hospitaller Order in the British dominions, may meet with the sympathy which is justly due to the ancient services of its Knights in the cause of humanity, and to their never-ceasing activity as an example for the furtherance of deeds of Christian charity.

Ere I lay down my pen, with the consolatory conviction that I have spared no labour to achieve the main purposes of my undertaking, let me appeal to a far higher sanction than man can bestow on the works of his fellow-creatures—to that great and beneficent Being Whose blessing alone can impart success—Whose will alone can ordain the things to be!

1, Elm Villas, Elm Grove,

Peckham, Surrey, S.E., June, 1869.

"Our Order has, ever since its foundation in Palestine, been endowed, augmented, and enriched by the liberality, assistance, and favour of Kings, Princes, and devout persons, with lands, possessions, jurisdictions, graces, privileges, and exemptions, that the Knights who shall make their profession in it, may adorn their Knighthood with a true charity, the mother and solid foundation of all the graces ; may exercise the duties of holy hospitality, with a sincere attachment to the Christian Faith ; and that as soldiers of Jesus Christ, seeking only to promote his glory, and to distinguish themselves by a course of virtue, temperance, and fortitude, they may befriend humanity, preserve justice, and favour and support such as are oppressed."—THE STATUTES OF THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

"To be practically useful, is the atmosphere out of which the Order cannot possibly exist ; deprived of that essential quality, she never should display herself, or imagine she can stand for an instant. It would be totally contrary to the spirit of our founder. Utility to mankind was what his plan was built on."—TAAFE, VOL. IV., pp. 220, 221.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Author desires it to be understood that he alone is answerable for such of the statements and opinions contained in the following treatise as owe their introduction to his individual research, or are suggested by his personal observation, and which derive no direct authority from the formal records of the *Langue*, or from the official deliberations of its representatives. He has maintained a clear and decisive course in his treatment of the subject-matter, claiming the utmost independence and most unreserved right to protect the interests and uphold the honour of an Institution with which he has connected his services for the principal portion of his life. He has not chosen to enter the arena of contention with the slightest obligation to modify and adapt his arguments to the diversified judgment of others, but freely and steadfastly incurs the sole and undivided responsibility of every line and syllable included in this his individual "Protest" against the various acts of unauthorized opposition emanating from polemical, political, or personal hostility.

MEMOIR
OF THE
ORDER OF ST. JOHN
AND OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Chapter the First.

THE general history of the illustrious Order of St. John of Jerusalem—the venerable patriarch of European chivalry, and the most esteemed and famous of the Knightly institutions of the Middle Ages—is so widely extended as to need no recapitulation here. After flourishing for many centuries in Palestine, at Cyprus, at Rhodes, and, finally, at Malta, its existence as a Sovereign State was put an end to by Buonaparte in 1798.*

By the articles of capitulation the Knights renounced, in favour of France, the sovereignty of Malta and its dependencies. In lieu, the French republic pledged itself to exercise its influence to secure the Order another principality; and in the meanwhile, it bound itself to pay the Grand-

* The reader desiring a general knowledge of the history of this famous Order should consult the learned and valuable works of Giustani, the *abbé de Vertot*, *le père Heliot*, Villeneuve de Bargemont, De Boisgelin, and other foreign writers, as well as those of later date by our native historians, Sutherland, Taaffe, and Porter.

Master, the Baron de Hompesch, an annual pension of 300,000 *livres*, and each French Knight resident in Malta, a similar yearly allowance of 700 *livres*, with 300 *livres* additional to every Knight who exceeded sixty years of age. It also engaged to use its influence with the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Roman, and Helvetian republics, to grant like pensions to the Knights in their respective territories ; and further to employ its credit with the other European powers to secure to the Knights of each nation their right over the property of the Order, situated beyond the French jurisdiction. The French government, however, never ceased persecuting the Order of Malta, whenever and wherever it had an opportunity of so doing. The Knights were constantly proscribed and stripped of their possessions ; the Maltese estates in Italy were seized on and declared national property, and the Directory sold them for its own advantage, before the Knights were attacked in their own seat of dominion.

The Knights who followed the most prosperous course at the general dispersion were those who took refuge in the Russian dominions, under the wing of their imperial protector, Paul the First.* They were received in the most gracious manner, and with the most flattering cordiality by the wily monarch, whose ambition prompted him to desire the post of Grand-Master, in order that he might upon that title found a claim to the island of Malta, should it become wrested from the grasp of the French republic. This desire on his part speedily became known to the Knights assembled at St. Petersburg.† Filled with boundless gratitude for the benefactions he heaped upon them, and eager at once to gratify

* "The Achievements of the Knights of Malta," by Alexander Sutherland, Esq., author of "Tales of a Pilgrim," &c. In two volumes. Edinburgh, printed for Constable and Co.; and Hurst, Chance, and Co. 1831.

† "A History of the Knights of Malta, or the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem." By Major Whitworth Porter, Royal Engineers. In two volumes. London, Longman and Co. 1858.

him, and to place a broader shield between themselves and their oppressors, they constituted themselves a regular Chapter, and, although at that time the Baron de Hompesch, not having as yet sent in his resignation, was still the indubitable and legitimate chief of the Hospital, they assembled together in Conclave, on the 27th of October, 1798, and declared Paul to be their "most eminent Grand-Master"—their "Sovereign Prince." *

Not only was this nomination illegal, from the absence of any resignation on the part of Baron de Hompesch, but also from the fact that none of the elements necessary for a valid election were present. The deed of proclamation itself specifies that the members taking part in the act were only the Bailiffs, Grand-Crosses, Commanders, and Knights of the Russian Priory, together with such of the fugitives from Malta as had taken shelter in St. Petersburg.† Notwithstanding the utter illegality of this election, Paul, who had long entertained a keen anxiety to obtain this now almost nominal dignity, graciously acknowledged the tender; and he was solemnly inaugurated as the seventieth Grand-Master of the Order.

An election which placed a Prince bound by matrimonial ties, and beyond the pale of the Catholic church, at the head of the Order, shattered at once the very basis on which it was founded—indeed, as the act of a few refugee Knights, who, in their despair, grasped at a reed, in the hope that it would support them, some writers argue, that it ought to form no part of the legal proceedings of the Order. Be this as it may, the election was bitterly reprobated by the Pope; and the Elector of Bavaria, to get rid of the disputes in which it involved him, abolished the Order in his dominions. Paul entered on his duties with alacrity, by instantly creating a new Russian Priory for his Greek nobles, which he provided abundantly with rules and statutes, and generously endowed. His elec-

* Sutherland.

† Porter.

tion was formally notified to all the Courts of Europe ; and the whole nobility of Christendom were invited to become Knights of the "regenerated" Order, on production of the requisite gentilitia proofs.*

The proclamation appointing Paul to the Grand-Mastership speaks of the "disastrous situation of the Order ; its total want of resources ; the loss of its sovereignty and chief place of residence ; the dispersion of its members, wandering through the world without a commander, or any fixed spot of rendezvous ; the increasing dangers by which it is threatened, and the plans formed by usurpers to invade its property, and ruin it entirely."

Paul, at first, contemplated sending a military force to co-operate with the English and Neapolitans in the re-conquest of Malta ; but events, over which he had no control, defeated the project. The English, who saw clearly through his designs in the matter, and who were determined that if Malta was to pass into other hands, they themselves should be its new masters, rejected the proffered aid, and so offended Paul, that he was brought to yield to the blandishments of the First Consul, and became the ally of Buonaparte against the English.†

By one of those sudden mutations in policy, for which modern times have been so remarkable, the troops who were to have acted as the auxiliaries of England in the expedition, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to traverse the wastes of Central Asia, and assail the British dominions in the East—an enterprise, however, which was wisely abandoned.

Meanwhile, the memorable blockade of Malta by the English fleet, in combination with a Portuguese squadron, took place ; and was prolonged during the space of two years ; the capitulation of the besieged being deferred till September, 1800. Prior to the surrender of the island to the English, Buonaparte is said to have offered the possession of it to the Em-

* Sutherland.

† Porter.

peror Paul, or at least to have contemplated the design of doing so, in which probably he was prevented by the course of events. The incident is thus related by Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate." "Napoleon, seeing that Malta could not hold out long, and that this island, strictly blockaded, would be obliged, by want of provisions, to surrender to the English, he conceived the idea of giving it to Paul. It is well known that this Prince, an enthusiast on the subject of the ancient orders of chivalry, and that of Malta in particular, had caused himself to be elected Grand-Master of St. John of Jerusalem, that he was resolved to re-establish that religious and chivalric institution, and that he frequently held at St. Petersburg, Chapters of the Order, for the purpose of conferring its decoration on Princes, and great personages in Europe. It was impossible to take a more direct course to his heart, than by offering him the island that was the seat of the Order of which he had made himself the head. The thing was ably conceived in all its bearings. Either the English who were on the point of taking it would consent to restore it, and then it would be out of their hands; or they would refuse, and Paul the First was capable enough to declare war against them on that account." Britain, having conquered the island in 1800, refused to surrender it to the Russian Emperor. Paul, therefore, laid an embargo on all British ships in the Russian ports, and prevailed upon the Swedish, Danish, and Prussian Courts to enter into a convention for the protection of their commerce against the encroachments of the British by sea.

The contemptuous apathy of Europe on the subject of Paul's proclamation addressed to the nobility of all Christian countries, inviting them to become Knights of the "regenerated" Order, was still widely remembered in the last generation. The farce was played out—Paul filled up all the first offices with Russians—everything in it was *Russianized*; and rumour boldly proclaimed, that the cross of Malta was shamelessly sold and prostituted by that half-insane, and wholly

barbarous potentate.* His assassination on 23rd March, 1801, closed the short season of his illegal rule over that small fraction of the scattered Order, and misfortune again assailed the feeble and dispersed exiles. On their expulsion from Malta, they had drifted away at the mercy of every wind of fortune, and only regained a temporary refuge from the assaults of actual destitution by an appeal to the self-interested aid of a cunning and unscrupulous benefactor, who, through such a médium, made them subservient to his covert schemes of ambitious policy.

After the death of the Emperor Paul (February 9th, 1801), his successor, Alexander, issued a proclamation (March following), in which he assumed the character of "Protector of the Order," and ordained that the "Imperial Palace" should continue its chief residence, until such time as circumstances should permit the election of a Grand-Master according to the ancient forms and statutes, and that the Field-Marshal Count Soltikoff should in the interim act as "Lieutenant of the Mastership."† An assembly which called itself the "Sovereign Council of the Order," met at St. Petersburg on the 22nd of June, 1801, and proposed a substitute for the original mode of election to the Grand-Mastership, "such as the altered condition in which they were placed rendered the only feasible method." Local Chapters-General were to be convened in every Grand-Priory, and lists were to be by them prepared of such Knights as were eligible for the vacant office ; the actual

* "Paul of Russia celebrated a mock election of himself, with the concurrence of a company of comedians, and sold the insignia." "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," vol. XII. part 2, *sub voce* KNIGHTHOOD. 1830.

† Sutherland. It may here be remarked that the Emperor of Russia retained, for the Crown, the administration of the Russian Grand-Priory of the Greek rite, which he associated with the Russian Orders, and that he continued to give the cross and habit with no other alteration than the substitution of the black eagles for the *fleurs de lis* in the angles of the cross.

nomination from amongst the names thus put forward, being left with the Pope* (Pius the Seventh), but under a protest that this submission was not to be regarded as a precedent injurious to the privileges of the Order in after times.

It were idle to suppose for a moment, that the decree and address which they affected to transmit to the Grand Priorities and Conventual Chapters of the Order could receive any deliberate and satisfactory consideration at this period of universal dismemberment and decline. These acts were uncountenanced by the general body, the greater part of whose members were still homeless, penniless, and dispersed; still "wandering through the world, without any fixed spot of rendezvous;"† the confiscation of their estates, and the arbitrary enactments of encroaching usurpation which were from time to time put forth by their several tyrannical oppressors, forbidding them to adopt any collective movement to further the cause of the unfortunate Order. The members of the French *Langues*,‡ in particular, looked with jealous alarm on measures which appeared to them conducive to the loss of the fraternity's independence, and of no avail in promoting the permanent and general interests of the Order. We may regard, as a significant fact, in reference to this unhappy period, the step taken by the small struggling party in supplicating Pope Pius the Seventh to elect for them a Grand-Master in

* Porter.

† "Before the French Revolution, the number of Knights of this Order was estimated at 3,000." "Popular Encyclopædia," art. JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF.

‡ De Boisgelin, in his History of the Order (published 1805), gives lists of the Knights received into the Venerable *Langues* of Provence, Auvergne, and France in 1788, which shew that they then respectively enrolled 300, 154, and 179 members. The Priory of Aquitaine also enrolled 110 Knights, and the Priory of Champagne 65. What proportion these bore to the then entire chivalry of St. John does not appear, but they exceeded by 397 members the number of Knights who were resident at the *Chef Lieu*, at the loss of Malta.

Read
~~the room~~ of De Hompesch (the election of the Emperor Paul, as some authorities state, having been deemed and held null and void by the Holy See), for the very politic reason, that they knew that no act of their own for that purpose would or could be recognized and ratified by the Order at large.

The Prince Ruspoli, General of the Galleys of the Order, was named Grand-Master by Pope Pius the Seventh ; but he declined the appointment on account of the ill state of his health. Two other dignitaries of the Order were successively designated Lieutenants of the Mastership, but they never entered upon the exercise of their functions. At length, on the recommendation of the King of Naples and of the Emperor Alexander, the Pope chose for Grand-Master the Count Giovanni di Tomasi, who was invested with the high dignities of the Order, and reigned, in barren grandeur, over the poor remnant of decayed Knights, which constituted this infinitesimal portion of the fragmentary and prostrate Order.

The King of Naples having given permission for the establishment of a *Chef Lieu* in Sicily, one of the first acts of the new chief was to assemble a Conclave of the Order in the Priory-Church of Messina, on the 27th of June, 1802, where he formally promulgated his appointment as Grand-Master. Nothing, however, of any importance to the interests of the fraternity was proposed at this meeting ; nor, indeed, in the then unfortunate state of affairs, were they capable of much amelioration.*

On Count di Tomasi's death (1805), no new Grand-Master was elected ; "the number of Knights," says Bresson,† "residing at Catania, not being sufficient (*"pas assez considérable"*) and the war which then raged in Europe preventing an assemblage of the *Langues*." A mere *Locum Tenens* was substituted,

* Porter.

† "*Précis Historique des Ordres de Chevalerie*," par Jacques Bresson. Londres: Jeffs, Bookseller, Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly. 1844.

notwithstanding the "august protectorship" which they professedly enjoyed at the "imperial hands" of Alexander the First. Under such "august protectorship" the "Grand and Sacred Council of the Order" (for so they next styled themselves), resumed the even tenour of their way in even additional obscurity. A reference to the pages of De Magny* shews a still lower deep under the two Papal nominees, Guevara Suardo and Giovanni y Centellès, who succeeded Count di Tomasi as Lieutenants (with whose appointments the Order at large had no concern), and who, like him, both died of chagrin at the utter ruin of the Order, precipitated by the final cession of Malta to England, and other events consequent on the treaty of Paris in 1814, as well as by the resolute determination of the British Government to hold the Order as extinct (*"de faire déclarer l'Ordre à jamais dissous."*)

The "Grand and Sacred Council of the Order," now seated at Catania, were glad enough to make their pretensions at all times subservient to any object which seemed to promise the inauguration of a better style of living, and a more conspicuous position in the eyes of Europe. Still deprived of all their estates, except of a few poor remains for the most part distantly dispersed, they continued to "hybernate" in their "moss-grown cloister," sleepily looking forth at intervals as if merely to convince the outer world that their seeming death was but a prolonged state of lethargic enthrallment enforced upon them by the dull vacuum of their isolated and uneventful existence.† They were naturally waked up from time to

* "Recueil Historique des Ordres de Chevalerie," &c., &c., par M. C. de Magny, Paris. 1843.

† The brilliant pen of Washington Irving has given us a portrait of one of these Knights, whom he visited at his apartments in the wing of an old palace, looking toward Mount Etna, in the course of a tour in Sicily, in the days of his juvenility:—"He had a pale, thin intellectual visage, and a bright visionary eye. I found that he dipped a little in chimerical studies, and had a hankering after astrology and alchemy. He affected to believe in dreams and visions, and delighted

time by the startling incidents which followed each other with wonderful rapidity, as wrought by the gigantic power of the French arms, changing the destinies of the world at the mere nod of an usurper. The "star" of Napoleon spread its baleful gleams over the whole firmament of Italy—Germany quailed under the colossal tramp of his fiery hosts—Holland feebly succumbed to his oppressive domination—Spain and Portugal still more bitterly felt the terrible denunciations of his demoniac powers of evil. England alone stood firmly the shock of the universal earthquake of the nations. Who can doubt that at this fearful era the reverberative thunders of our fleet were gladly hailed by the little Catanian convent, placing its sole protection in the majestic flag of victorious Britain? A dreadful period was that which found a temporary close in 1814. Year after year beheld increasing devastation and carnage throughout Europe. But

"Time and the hour run through the roughest day ;"

so a season of calm and relief at length spread itself over the wreck of the disturbed continent. The "star" of the mighty conqueror sank in ignominious extinction, never, save for a few eventful days of renewed strife, to reappear to the gaze of the suffering millions. Convulsions of joy succeeded the tumultuous horrors of that long sanguinary contest. A general Jubilee pervaded Europe. The restoration of the legitimate monarch of France raised up the fallen supporters of the Bourbon dynasty, and Paris swarmed with returning emigrants from all parts of the globe. Those who had been stripped of everything through the disastrous changes of the Revolution looked confidently forward to the fullest restitution

in the fanciful Rosicrucian doctrines."—"Wolfert's Roost, and other Sketches," London, Routledge & Co. 1855. The rooms of this odd enthusiast "were decorated with mutilated statues, dug up from Grecian and Roman ruins ; old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps"—no inapt emblems of the condition of the once chivalric Order of which himself and brethren were the shadowy representatives.

of their former rights and possessions—who more eagerly and justly than the Knights of the widely-spoliated Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the main body of whose chivalry now for the first time aroused themselves as with the concentrated force of one vast electric impulse, and energetically proclaimed their demand to be restored to the sovereign position from which they had been divorced by long years of the most insulting oppression? The silent and contemptuous apathy which had been manifested by the Knights during that dark period, vanished as through the effect of a talismanic influence—an effect, indeed, as sudden as the blow which had deprived them of their earlier status. The little convent of Catania felt the far-spread shock of the universal transport, and hastened to proffer its sanction and authorization—so far as either was of any significance—for the re-organization of the Order in its integral and component parts, and the settling of it once again under the banner of a Grand-Master in an independent *Chef Lieu*. The three Languages of Provence, Auvergne, and France, which had been declared extinct within the French territory by the Republic and Empire, rose simultaneously, and formed for themselves a compact union. The Languages of Arragon and Castile, which, since the Peace of Amiens (1802) had been severed by the pressure of hostile influences and by their own reluctant choice from the general body of the Order (not, indeed, till its affairs seemed on the verge of total and irretrievable ruin), joyfully gave, through their delegated representatives, their full and entire (“*pleine et entière*”) adhesion to the combined and auspicious movement. A Chapter General of the three French *Langues* was promptly convened in Paris—an event which is thus described by our able historian, Sutherland, who cites, as his authority, the French writer, Jourdain.* “In 1814, the French Knights,

* Sutherland does not allude to the Knights of Arragon and Castile having taken part with the French in this proceeding; but this will appear in the sequel.

taking heart at the humiliation of their arch-enemy Napoleon, assembled at Paris in a General Chapter, under the presidency of the Prince Camille de Rohan,* Grand-Prior of Aquitaine, for the election of a permanent Capitular Commission. The government being declared concentrated in this Commission, it was empowered to regulate all political, civil, and financial affairs connected with the Order."

There is evidence to shew that the self-styled "Grand and Sacred Council of the Order" repeatedly expressed its full approval and earnest gratitude, in recognition of the acts of this "Capitular Commission." In fact, as I have formerly intimated, the little convent of Catania was too glad of any aid afforded to the general cause to care for the punctilio of managing the affairs in their own sleepy and "Siciliani" fashion. Still, much of this accordance, on their part, was doubtless attributable to the superior *prestige* and authority of the French portion of the brotherhood. The French always alleged, that the Order owed its foundation entirely to their ancestors; that if, in the series of time, other nations had been admitted into it, still it was the French alone that had adopted them; that the other Languages ought always to consider them as their first parents.†

The first step taken by the Capitular Commission, or Ordinary Council of the French *Langues*, was to refer the claims of the Order to the Congress of Vienna (1815), for a grant of some sovereign independency in lieu of that of which it had been wrongfully despoiled. But, alas for human hopes and earthly destinies! The sable pall of disappointment spread its gloom over the dreams of coming happiness, in which the

* See Additional Notes (No 1.)

† "The History of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, styled afterwards, the Knights of Rhodes, and at present, the Knights of Malta." Translated from the French of Mons. l' Abbé de Vertot. Edin. 1757.

Knights had beheld their recovered sceptre waving over a land of sunshine, vines, and olives. The hapless petitioners met with no redress ; and every subsequent effort which the most fertile policy could suggest, and the most patient perseverance seek to accomplish, for the due restoration of the sovereign Order, proved equally abortive. No consideration was felt for "the antiquity, nobility, and the services which the Order had for so many centuries rendered the Christian cause."

Ingratitude shewed itself, unmistakably, on the part of the French Government ; while an indifference, amounting to something like contempt, was evinced by the world at large towards the claims of these ill-starred representatives of the recreant Chevaliers, who, as was alleged, had so ignobly yielded up their almost impregnable fortresses to a weaker enemy. These sentiments found a convenient echo in high quarters throughout Europe.

But though the expectations of the unfortunate Knights were still enforced to languish, they were not allowed to die out. The five associated *Langues* still continued to act in concert for those noble ends that were calculated to preserve and advance the interest and honour of the Hospitallery confraternity. Deeming that future attempts might be attended with better fortune, they determined to persevere in their exertions, and to hope for a more favourable result. The little convent of Catania sank back upon its small status and smaller resources in the obscure region of its unwilling choice—a home no longer rendered preferable by the recommendation of superior safety as before. Time passed on, still viewing the prolonged efforts of the French Council Ordinary to restore their venerated institution to a permanent basis. The King of Spain expressed himself as friendly to any plan that might be jointly approved of by other sovereigns ; but he promised little, and did nothing, to advance the object of re-placing the Order in a *Chef Lieu*.

In 1823, when the Greek cause began to wear a prosperous aspect, the Capitular Commission, encouraged by the good will

which the Bourbons of France and Spain were understood to entertain for the Order, entered into a treaty with the Greeks for the cession of Sapienza and Cabressa, two islets on the western shore of the Morea, as a preliminary step to the reconquest of Rhodes; to facilitate which arrangement, an endeavour was made to raise a loan of £640,000 in England, but the negotiations were entirely in vain. Capitalists, great and small, looked upon the speculation with adverse eyes, and the Order continued to languish, though endeavours were still made, at every opportunity, to effect an improvement in its fortunes. Inconsiderable sums were raised, from time to time, by various negotiations abroad, but proved insufficient to secure the realization of the several projects to which they were applied. On the ultimate failure of such repeated attempts, a strong measure suggested itself, and was eagerly embraced. This was no less a step than the proposed revival of the English *Langue*; and, through the active intervention of a few high-spirited individuals of either nation,—men actuated by the purest and noblest principles of chivalry and philanthropy,—a Convention was opened, and British Knights once more rallied round the venerable standard of the ancient and illustrious Order of St. John.

I shall not interrupt the course of my narrative by introducing in this place a detailed account of the revival of this long-separated branch of the far-famed Hospitaller brotherhood, but shall proceed to relate, with sadder pen, the subsequent destruction of the re-inspirited hopes of the French party through a succession of hostile events that seemed to prefigure, as so many portentous links in the chain of an inexorable destiny, the fatal doom which ultimately awaited them.

The abdication of Charles the Tenth, a monarch more favourable to the cause of the Knights than his brother and predecessor Louis the Eighteenth, dealt a deep blow to the aspirations of the gallant French *Langues*. This monarch had signified his intention of giving a palace to the Order in Paris

for a *Chef Lieu**—a design which was frustrated by the loss of his throne in 1830. He had also whispered words of high encouragement that re-awoke the old brilliant dreams of a recovered sovereignty. Then came, and passed away, unheeded or despised, the "First French Citizen," who, like many other Royal and Imperial personages, was proud to wear the cross of the Order, though the vows or honourable obligations connected with it were forgotten. His downfall was followed, after a brief space, by the Second Empire, when the iron heel of the Third Napoleon trod out the smouldering embers of the expiring association, and a darkness like that of the Israelitish bondage succeeded. Such an act of arbitrary power could not of course be legitimate against an Order sovereign and independent in itself, and could no more abolish the three *Langues* of France, than could the sacrilegious violence and avaricious lust of Henry the Eighth destroy that of England. The Catanian brethren remained in their old asylum at the foot of Mount Etna till 1827, when the Order having been suppressed in the preceding year by the Sicilian monarch, they were permitted by the Pope (Leo the Twelfth) to remove their residence to Ferrara, a city in the Ecclesiastical States, where, a vacant convent having again received them, they continued to repose in a state of the most edifying tranquillity. But a great future awaited them. "Post nubila Phœbum!" Illustrious merit may for a time be doomed to concealment, but, sooner or later, its claims will arrest the eyes of the world, and fix upon itself the fostering countenance of discriminating benefactors.

In 1831, under their Lieutenant-Master Antoine de Busca, they were invited by Pope Gregory the Sixteenth to reside at

* This was an old *château*, which had formerly belonged to the Order. It was situate near the *Rue d'Enfer*, and, since the Revolution of 1848, it has been pulled down to widen the street. I state these facts on the authority of the late Sir W. H. Tonkin, K.L.H., who was a Commissioner to the Council Ordinary of the French Languages in 1841.

Rome, where they were appointed to the charge of the two Pontifical Military Hospitals. Ferdinand the First, Emperor of Austria, whose coronation had been gorgeously solemnized at Milan in 1838, gave to them, in the following year, a portion of the former estates of the Italian Language situate in Lombardo-Venetia. This munificent example was soon afterwards followed by his Sicilian Majesty's permission that the Order should re-exist in his dominions, and be allowed to send one of its ministers to his Court. In 1840, Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Parma recognized and admitted the Order into her duchies of Parma and Plaisance, and erected two Commanderies in its favour. In 1841, His Royal Highness the Duke of Modena added other Commanderies, while the Duke of Lucca also acknowledged the Order in his States, and permitted his subjects to wear the cross.

The death of the Lieutenant-Master, Signor Busca, took place in 1834, when he was succeeded by Signor Carlo Candida, who had for his successor the Count Colloredo, at whose decease the Count Borgia was appointed to the office, and is the present holder. With all these nominations the Order at large had no concern. Occupying an old palace given by the late Pope, and which had formerly belonged to one of the ambassadors of the Order, the Roman Council look back upon past years of penury and humiliation with a comfortable feeling of the most complacent submission to the "turns of Fate." I do not, however, regard with much confidence the stability of their success. At present they unctuously boast of their four Grand Priories of Rome, Venice, Naples, and Bohemia,* and they annually insert in the widely-read pages of the "*Almanach de Gotha*" their recognized pretensions, as a sovereign and independent body *de jure*, to send ambassadors or envoys to various Courts—such Courts, however, with the ex-

* A small territory indeed, compared with that over which the *Langue* of England exercises its influence in every quarter of the earth.

ception of one or two, having latterly removed from the political scene with little probability of returning to it. A significant hint. "Sic transit gloria."

I now go back to the period of my narrative which chronicles the revival of the English *Langue*.

Englishmen are of stubborn mould, and their island notions breed free and resolute determinations. They will "not willingly let die" any aim or project which they have once deliberately adopted. Having embraced an arduous enterprise, the newly re-incorporated members of the English *Langue* did not abandon it under difficulties, but energetically urged the Roman Council to combine with them in an endeavour to restore the statutory constitution of the Order, and thereby advance its just claims to be re-seated in a *Chef Lieu*. As the only two sections of the ancient brotherhood that had any visible government, or shewed any signs of being in vital strength and working condition, it was urged by our countrymen that the junction of both forces under one banner, and in a common cause, would have an immense moral and practical effect upon the most inert members of the Order, and, indeed, upon the sacred cause of humanity itself. They frankly ended by saying—Is there no method by which union and co-operation can be effected?

The attempt at coalition was met with a civil repulse. They were coolly apprized by Signor Carlo Candida, the so-called "Lieutenant of the Mastership," that Protestants were not admissible into the Order, thus entirely ignoring all that had been done by a majority of the *Langues*, which had emphatically ruled otherwise. The fact of the existence of the ancient Protestant Bailliwick of Brandenburg and of the Greek Priors of Russia, to say nothing of the Emperor Paul having been head of the Order, renders this dictum perfectly untenable; but the enunciation of it proved how completely the Council at Rome had succumbed to the Papal sway.

These negotiations were at a later period renewed with a seemingly better prospect of a favourable termination—favour-

able, that is to say, to the general prosperity and dignity of the Order, but of no material advantage to the position or interests of the English *Langue*, whose only object was to restore the Order to a state of practical and extended usefulness. The condition proposed by the Roman party proved, however, such as could not be acceded to. The condition was, that the English members should establish a Roman Catholic Grand Priory, endowed with sundry Commanderies for members of that communion. This arrogant and preposterous requisition was at once peremptorily rejected; and so the negotiations ceased, and our countrymen wisely determined to turn their backs upon the assumption and self-seeking of the "Grand and Sacred Council" of the Roman section, and think no more of the re-union of the segregated branches.

Confining their views to the development of their own individual plans and resources, and devoting their aim to the prosecution of a course of practical usefulness as their *raison d'être*, they were satisfied to pursue their appointed mission within the limited circuit of HOME. They have, since the period of their diplomatic communication with the Italian branch, annually recruited the most estimable additions to their Roll of Members, and have followed out a systematic and well-considered scheme of philanthropic exertion. Nothing, indeed, is wanting, for the perfect consolidation of their status, and the consequent extension of their success as a power for good, but the auspicious support of the Sovereign as the declared "Protectress of the Order" within the British dominions, and the munificent patronage that would quickly and permanently follow such a manifestation of Royal favour.

Chapter the Second.

THE Chevalier Luc de Boyer d' Argens, in his work published at the Hague in 1739, entitled "Reflexions Politiques sur l' Etat et les Devoirs des Chevaliers de Malthe," states that it appears to him that he can establish as a constant truth, that "of all the orders of chivalry existing in Europe, the most illustrious and appreciated is that of the Chevaliers of St. John." A more modern writer also observes that "in no European Court do its ensigns rank beneath the noblest of those which sceptered hands bestow." Certainly, as the acknowledged patriarch of all the orders of chivalry, and as the latest as well as the earliest defence of Christendom against the enemies of the Cross, a veneration, apart from political considerations, must ever attach to the Order, and give it a highly marked *prestige*, wherever the brilliant recollections of its ancient renown are most justly and truly appreciated.

The First Convention of the Council Ordinary of the French *Langues*, dated Paris, 14 June, 1826, contains the following impressive appeal to the sympathies of our countrymen :—

"The cause of our Illustrious Order is that of Honour and Humanity. Has it ever been demanded at the gates of the hospitals of the Order—'Of what nation are you? What God do you adore?'—Navigators of every country, have not the lazarettos and infirmaries of the Knights ever been open to you? The deposits which you have confided to them, have they not been faithfully restored to you? The Chevaliers, when they presented to you with their own hands the bitter cup which was to recall you to health, did they not try to soften its bitterness? In the midst of us the Arab, the Persian, the idolater, and the Mussulman, did they not find themselves, in the exercise of their religion, as free as they were in their native land? In rendering their last sigh, did they not still

experience the consolation of a touching kindness, and of all the Hospitallery virtues ? ”

The Knights of St. John were, in all nations, not only a standing militia formed of the noblest blood and highest impulses of the Christian world, but they were the embodiment of that active and generous principle in social ethics which, in all ages and climes, has been the real and true soul of Chivalry—that soul, ever antagonistic to immobility and repression—which sees no wrong without seeking to redress it, which hears of no suffering without hastening to relieve it. “The religion of Chivalry,” as has been well said, “is that of the motives of the heart. It is love, faith, hope, gratitude, joy, fidelity, honour, mercy. It is the devotion of the mind and strength of the whole man, of his soul and body, to the discharge of duty, and the sacrifice of every selfish and dishonourable feeling.” Of this religion the chivalry of St. John have ever been the elder brothers, and their English representatives in our own day will as worthily assert the same lofty birthright.

The sweet lines of a late contemporary poet may be here cited as inspiring a just confidence in the sympathies of all classes of our gallant countrymen, and appealing with heightened force to those whose ancestors bore the cross in the more eventful ages of the Order’s existence :—

“ Oh, hallowed memories of the past,
Ye legends old and fair!
Still be your light upon us cast,
Your music on the air ;
In vain shall man deny,
Or bid your mission cease,
While stars yet prophesy
Of hope, and love, and peace.”

I find amongst my papers an interesting document forming an appeal in favour of the objects of the English *Langue*,* and

* From the clever and well-instructed pen of the late Sir Richard Broun, Bart., who for above twenty years was the indefatigable Grand-Secretary of the English *Langue*. It is eminently due to the

which may be presented to the reader in this place. It is necessary, however, to state that I have re-cast, abridged, and otherwise modified it, to adapt a portion of its contents to the present advanced position of the *Langue*, and to confine the remainder within the limited space assignable in these pages :—

“The period of 820 years has elapsed since the Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St. John arose in the Holy Land, its original objects having been Christian hospitality, charity, and fraternization. Then and now, the scope of the Order, as an embodiment of earnest, religious, practical men—men militant

valuable services which he devoted to the Order, to record his claims to an honourable remembrance in any published account treating of the revival, progress, present condition, and objects of the institution with which his earnest labours were so long associated. The following notice of his death appeared in an ensuing number of the “Court Circular” :—“We have to announce, with much regret, the death of Sir Richard Broun, Bart., which happened a few days since, at his residence at Chelsea, from an attack of serous apoplexy. The deceased Baronet was a gentleman of high literary attainments, and was widely known as the indefatigable Secretary of the Central Agricultural Society, and of the Committee of Baronets for Privileges, and Grand-Secretary of the English *Langue* of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was also author of various works on Heraldry, Colonization, Railway Extension, and other important public questions, and was the original projector, we believe, of the Woking Necropolis. He was also a frequent contributor to our columns, as well as to those of the “Morning Post,” the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” and other newspapers and periodicals. The deceased Baronet was the head and chief of the race of Broun, of which Lord Dalhousie* is a member on his mother’s side, and indeed holds a large portion of the property which once belonged to the title. The Brouns are sprung from the ancient Counts of Poictou, in France, and have produced no less than twenty-three titled branches; they have also enjoyed the rank of free Barons of Scotland since the 12th century. Sir Richard Broun was born in 1801, and was consequently in his 58th year. As he lived and died unmarried, the title has devolved on his next brother, Sir William Broun, of Dumfries, ninth Baronet.”

* The late Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, is here alluded to.

for the faith, for virtue, and for benevolence—has been defined by the motto—‘*Pro utilitate hominum.*’

“The Order having become sovereign and cosmopolitan in its constitution and principles, separated itself, in the 13th century, into distinct branches or tongues, but these were affiliated to one another, and to a common central authority, by mutual ties of amity, correspondence, and obligation. Of these, the sixth in number, or ‘*Lingua Sexta,*’ was the English branch or section. This national division, or ‘*Langue,*’ comprehends the natives of Great Britain and her colonies, and it admits to honorary fellowship the natives of other countries, without reference to sectarian differences.

“After flourishing in the British islands from the year of our Lord 1104 to 1566, the venerable *Langue* of England merged, owing to external violence, in the general body of the Order, and it emerged from the same in 1831, by virtue of the sovereign authority vested by a majority of the constituent *Langues* in the Capitular Commission of Paris. Under the successive Grand-Priorates of Sir Robert Peat,* the Honour-

* In Sir Robert Peat the Order lost a chief ardently devoted to the interests of the English *Langue*, to which, had he survived his lady, and inherited her considerable fortune (£150,000), it was his intention to have bequeathed £10,000, as also his library, which was richly stored with ancient and valuable works on the Order. Sir Robert long enjoyed the private friendship of King George the Fourth, and upon the death of that monarch, he purchased, from Rundell and Bridge, the *crâchat* or star of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem which His Majesty, as one of its members, wore.* In early life Sir Robert was distinguished for his literary attainments, and from his benevolent feelings and exertions he was a leading member of many of the religious and philanthropic institutions of the metropolis. He received, in 1804, the Royal Warrant for wearing the *insignia* of a Knight of the Illustrious Order of St. Stanislaus from His Majesty George the Third—which Order had been conferred upon him by Stanislaus Augustus, late King of Poland, in

* The badge of His Majesty, angled with Lions and Unicorns, was purchased by another member of the English *Langue*, General Sir Charles R. O'Donnell (Colonel of the 18th Hussars), in whose possession it still remains.

able Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., Hereditary Grand Champion of the English Crown ; Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart., Knight-Marshal of Her Majesty's Household, Baron of St. Hypolite in France, D.C.L., etc. ; Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnott, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Her Majesty, K.C.S., K.S.F., K.G.R., etc. ; and the Most Noble William Drogo, Duke of Manchester, sometime Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, one hundred and seventy-seven Peers, Baronets, Knights of various Orders, Knights Bachelors, Esquires, Ladies, Clergymen, and others have been received in the several classes of the Sovereign Order, as members of the Venerable English *Langue*.

"The Knights of St. John, as Champions of the Cross, during the Crusades, were the chief support of the throne of Jerusalem ; for two centuries, at Rhodes, they were the sword and buckler of Christendom against Paynim aggression ; at Malta, they were long the victorious opponents of the Turks. True, they have lost the latter island, and been stripped of other possessions. But the Order of St. John existed in Palestine 'pro utilitate hominum,' before it owned so much as one of the 28,000 manors dispersed over Christendom, which for centuries raised it to the consideration of a third-rate European power ; and its chivalric and moral existence was no more affected by the loss of Malta and its dependencies, than it was affected by the loss of the Grand-Priory of Clerkenwell, the loss of Rhodes, or the loss of the Holy Land. Worldly goods come and go ; and of such things the Order can say, in common with every crowned head in Christendom, 'vix ea nostra voco.' But as the Order was greater in Rhodes than it was

1790. Up to the year 1812 the acceptance of a foreign Order, with the consent of the British Sovereign, gave a title to the appellation of "Sir," and to the rank and other privileges of a Knight Bachelor of these realms. Sir Robert was in Holy Orders, Vicar of New Brentford, Middlesex, D.D, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty George the Fourth, and a Magistrate for the district of the Tower of London.

at Jerusalem, and more powerful in Malta than it was at Rhodes ; so the phase of the Order in the reign of Victoria may become greater and more powerful than it was in the olden time, provided that there be still so much chivalry left as shall enable the sixth *Langue* to raise again the banner of St. John, and make it a rallying point for the cultivation of the Hospitaller virtues—charity, benevolence, and brotherly concord—the worthiest to which any Order or Society of men can direct their efforts.

“ The cross of St. John, when not worn as a bauble, but as an outward sign of an earnest Christian purpose, is as sure a symbol of the true and sole nobility as patriot or philanthropist can aspire to wear. The chivalry of the Order of St. John is not the bastard chivalry which prides itself in collars and ribands, jewels and stars ; but the chivalry whose religion is that of faith, hope, and charity, carried into all the relations and habits of daily life. The Order of St. John *in Angliâ* will be an aggregation of those who, in every sphere and department of social usefulness, will seek to give effect to the motto—‘ *Pro utilitate hominum.*’ It will be an embodiment of earnest Christian men, wrestling against all that dishonours the memory of the past—all that abuses the opportunities of the present—all that damages the hopes of the coming time. It is a CHRISTIAN fraternity in the sense which the word had in Palestine, when the cross was the symbol of faith in, adherence to, and union with, our divine Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. In England, then, the revived Order of St. John throws its doors open to all who sincerely venerate Christ’s cross and cause, be they Catholics or Protestants, or Christians of any other sect or name. It embraces emphatically all men who desire to hasten the day when pure and undefiled religion ‘shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the channels of the deep.’

“ The Order of St. John *in Angliâ* is a POLITICAL fraternity, its motto being the advice given by Sir Thomas Wyndham, of Kentsford, to his son before the bursting out of the Great Civil

War—'Adhere to the Crown, although it should even hang upon a bush!'

"The Order of St. John is a CHIVALROUS fraternity. In this respect it differs in origin, nature, objects, and constitution from all knightly institutes or degrees of Royal creation. And what does chivalrous confraternity mean, as contrasted with modern knightly orders of Royal creation? It means that which forsook England when a tyrant monarch seized the lands and goods of the Hospitallery Brethren within his realm, and that which totally disappeared in Spain when (to use the words of Byron) the satirical writer, Cervantes, by a laugh, demolished 'the right arm of his country.' Knighthood, as conferred by Royal hands, and as regulated and circumscribed by civil codes and modern notions of honour, differs as much from Chivalry as the livery-button on the breast of a menial differs from the eight-pointed jewel of the Baptist. It is the mission of the revived *Langue* of England to enforce this grand but forgotten fact upon the aristocratic mind, and urgently to stimulate the rising youth to emulate in spirit, in worth, and in energy, the Knights Hospitallers of old.

"The Order of St. John is a COSMOPOLITAN confraternity. The revival of the *Langue* of England is to give embodiment, union, influence, and direction to such as shall be desirous to prove that British gentlemen, whether in the Old World or in the New, are not, as is too generally believed, mere phantoms for all that most concerns the moral and material welfare of mankind, but that they are men imbued with the desire of being practically useful and energetic in their day and generation.

"The Order of St. John is an Order of MERIT, but of chivalrous MERIT. Its decorations are not bestowed, like the stars, badges, and ribands of State Knighthood, for services which might be purchased or paid for in another way. It embraces not one country or nation alone, but it comprises Christendom and the world. A 'Knight of St. John' is an appellation that implies something different from, and superior

to, an honorary title. As no one is admitted into the fraternity without being pledged to zeal and activity in the promotion of the principles and objects of the institution, so no one will be allowed to bear on his breast the symbols of Hospitallery honour, whose heart, like a 'whited sepulchre,' is 'full of dust and ashes,' so far as regards all those objects for which the Order subsists. Through futurity, as concerns the English *Langue*, it may be predicated, that, as in times of old, the White Cross of St. John will be the outward exponent of sentiments of devotion, magnanimity, patriotism, and honour, so carried into practice, that the most illustrious men will be found to be of the number decorated with it.

"If anything more need be said to induce men of family, rank, and honour to take part in this movement for the revival of Hospitallery feeling and Hospitallery action, they ought to be the two words which in France, the nursing-seat of the sovereign institute, amidst dissolving dynasties, civil convulsions, and distracting events, have never failed to actuate the conduct of the upper classes—'Noblesse oblige.'"

A late eminent and titled member of the English *Langue*, largely conversant, from long residence abroad, with the feelings and opinions of continental society, thus expressed himself, some years ago :—"If our *Langue* cannot be raised up in England, we may say 'Good Night' to the British gentry." If he had lived to the present day, he would have seen that his doubt was ill opposed to the abiding truth of the old Roman sentiment :—

"Est aliquid clarus magnorum splendor avorum
Illud Posteritas æmula calcar habet."

The registers of the English *Langue* present a nucleus of distinguished names that enables us confidently to predict large additions of kindred quality in the early future. One of our later and best historians, alluding to the honourable list of members, observes that it "contains some of the proudest names on the roll of British Chivalry,"—a fact which can

scarcely fail to induce gentlemen of heroic mind, personal eminence, and ancient nobility, to postulate the cross of an Order enriched with so many proud historical and genealogical reminiscences—an Order which tends to revive the lofty traditions of heroic virtue connected with the fame of their remoter ancestors. In the last century, there was scarcely a crowned personage in Europe on whose breast the cross of the Order of St. John had not a prominent place ;—no royal blood which did not covet its honours and distinctions ;—and, fallen as the Order now is from its palmy state of political distinction, I may venture to say that no member of it, however dignified by other knightly degrees, can ever cease to regard the “ White Cross *in Chief*” the proudest emblem of chivalric rank in his ancestral escutcheon.

That the Italian party has found a “ Protector ” in the head of the Romish Church, may be regarded by the members of the English *Langue* as a circumstance favourable to their claim to be considered in an equal degree entitled to the patronage and support of their own generous and enlightened Sovereign.

During the abeyance of the Order in the United Kingdom from 1559 to 1831, society has undergone the most extensive changes, and an institution such as the Order was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or such even as it existed at the capture of Malta, would be quite incompatible with the spirit of the age, and with the pursuits, character, and relationships of the existing *noblesse* of the British Isles. Were the English *Langue* attempted to be revived on its ancient principles—partly religious, partly military—the attempt would prove an utter failure, and would annihilate all chance of the Order acquiring in Britain anything beyond a valueless, unesteemed, and precarious existence. The English Council look, however, upon the Order of St. John, fallen as it now is from its once high estate, as containing the elements of an institution which may be so modified—and that not by a departure from, but a recurrence to, its primary and original constitution—as to make it once more the noblest chivalric institution in Christendom—

one not worthy of France, or Great Britain, or any other European monarchy alone, but of the whole of those illustrious communities spread over the globe, which acknowledge Christ, and honour his cause. The objects of the fraternity of St. John at its commencement were exclusively the cultivation of the Hospitaller virtues—charity, benevolence, and brotherly concord. These objects, which become a monarch better than his crown, are of unfailing obligation; and in the hope that the Order of St. John, if ever re-organized in all its constituent branches, will make these objects the exclusive basis of union and co-operation, the English Council will with zeal promote every measure that is likely to tend to the prosperity and aggrandizement of the body.

Chapter the Third.

It should be borne in mind that, within the Order itself, the English *Langue* has never been extinct. Its annihilation could only have been inflicted by a decree of the Sovereign Order itself, by whose authority it was originally called into existence. The King of England could, by destroying its status and confiscating its property cause its virtual suspension, and make it practically dormant—a result much facilitated by the change of religion in England at the time ; but that it was never considered by the Order itself as permanently lost is proved by the fact that all the ancient privileges enjoyed by the *Langue* were most religiously preserved intact ; for the purpose, as often recorded, of facilitating a revival of the *Langue* under more favourable circumstances.*

The assertion of the French Council Ordinary on this point appears in their Second Convention :—“ *La Langue Anglaise, dont les privileges furent toujours en vénération, et conservés ;*” and it is proved beyond cavil that its officers always continued to represent it in the Chapters. Colonel Whitworth Porter, in his valuable History of the Order, gives a list of these officiants from the Reformation downwards, viz., three Turcopoliers, thirteen Grand-Priors of Ireland, and fourteen Baillies of Aquila in Lincolnshire ; not one of whom was an Englishman, unless we except, perhaps, Peter Fitz-James, the natural son of James the Second. In 1795 a Johann Baptist von Flachlanden was figuring as Turcopolier, or representative of England, in the Grand-Council, and in 1806 one of the Catanian exiles, an Italian, by name Laparillo, was playing the rôle of Grand-Prior of England. Can we wonder that the practical men of Paris and London, of the nineteenth century, joined to put an end to such a mockery ?

Even in the union with Bavaria, the Order religiously

* Porter.

guarded the rights of British subjects, as is proved by the highly-interesting letter of the Grand-Master Emmanuel de Rohan to his Majesty King George the Third, June the 8th, 1782, explaining that, although, in consequence of the Elector of Bavaria having enriched the Order with the property of the Jesuits, a Bavarian branch was to be incorporated with the English *Langue*, the privileges of the latter had always been preserved. His words are:—"Eternellement attachés à la nation Anglaise, nous avons précieusement conservé d'elle tout ce qui pouvait rappeler son existence dans notre association, et la *Langue* n'a jamais cessé de tenir sa place dans les Assemblées d'administration et législatives."

The incorporation of the English *Langue* with Bavaria was expected to restore a feeling in favour of reviving the activity of our national branch of the Order, but proved a failure; and, indeed, the attempt to give success to the Bavarian foundation was almost fruitless. It languished from the commencement, and slowly died out; while, during its feebly-protracted existence, few British subjects became associated with it. The failure of the Grand-Master De Rohan's efforts to give substance to the English *Langue* may have suggested to his compatriots at a later period the policy of restoring it to its legitimate claimants, the only parties who could make it a reality. The establishment of peace between France and England would of course render the measure of easy performance, and of more promising results. The animosity with which the Roman party oppose the re-constitution of the English *Langue* is obviously ascribable to religious differences;*

* It may here be noted that religious differences long excluded Protestants from admission into the kindred Order of the Knights Templars. But a wise and liberal policy having at length prevailed, in opposition to the narrow views of sectarian prejudice, the doors of that Order were, in 1814, thrown widely open and Christians of every sect and name cordially welcomed. With what result? An early assemblage of illustrious and eminent names crowded upon the register,—the charities of the Order were extended, through the

but they also profess to take certain formal objections to the competency of the means employed for its revival. They assert that the powers delegated to the French Commission were revoked before the latter had decreed the execution of the measure; and they further deny the existence of faculties residing in the Commission, authorizing, at any time, such a procedure. But the members of the English *Langue* are entitled to assert, that the original power claimed by the Roman party was a manifest usurpation of the sovereign rights of the community by one insignificant branch; that the French *Langues*, in council assembled, acting with the consent of the Spanish *Langues*, needed no authorization whatever from any other *Langue*, inasmuch as they constituted an overpowering majority, and were obviously invested with a far higher authority to issue decrees binding upon the Order at large, than the small Roman fragment whose proceedings, so far as they were serviceable to the general interests of the fraternity, might be allowed on the score of expediency, but which, when opposed to that consideration, were certain to be ignored and repudiated. No one of these branches could in any way claim supremacy over the others. The position they relatively occupied was one of perfect equality. It was the result of a dissolution of the original federation of a number of distinct nationalities, each deriving its legitimacy from a common source; and in that dissolution each branch carried the legitimacy of its title with it.*

possession of ampler funds,—the most fraternal sympathy arose between the professors of both religions, and a new and loftier spirit pervaded the community.

I may here not illocally observe that another Order—the “*Ordre Asiatique de Morale Universelle*” (lately revived), admits to its bosom not Christians alone, but the members of every creed that acknowledges the Providence of a Divine Ruler. It is cosmopolitan in its constitution. Actions of *éclat*, accompanied by the practice of virtue and benevolence, are the passport to its honours. No heraldic proofs are requisite.

* Porter.

This is the ground upon which the English party have taken their stand; and it must assuredly seem to all unprejudiced and justly-reasoning persons entirely unassailable.

The English *Langue* having thus been restored by five of the Continental *Langues* forming a just representation of the totality of the Order, necessarily possesses an independent position during the disintegrated condition of the community. The Roman party will still deny its legitimacy until it shall have become "*regularized*" by the "central and sole-existing jurisdiction" exercised by the Lieutenant Grand-Master and the Sacred Council, but to this claim of pre-eminence on their part, the English *Langue* will continue to demur, as viewing the Italian party in the light only of an inconsiderable portion of the Order, and, as such, having no supremacy over the other sections thereof, all of whom, if existing, would be endowed with equal rights and privileges, until they chose to surrender them to an elected head, as representative of the whole. It is clear enough that the English branch owes no allegiance to the Italian one, and will certainly pay it no undue homage. The world is wide enough for both, and, as their interests do not conflict, there need be no quarrel between them.

7 It is probable that the jealousies between Papists and Protestants, fomented, as they commonly are on either side, by the paltry intrigues and underhand manœuvres of bigotry and fanaticism, will long prevent a re-amalgamation of the scattered *Langues*, to the great detriment and injury of the common interests of the Order. For this *conditio rerum*—this state of utter disorganization and feebleness—the English Council is in no respect responsible. It has been shewn with what alacrity it addressed itself, on its revival, to the Roman Council, with a view to the renewed comity of the *Langues*, and to the stricter ties of sodality between their respective members, under a pledge of drowning all religious differences, and joining eagerly in the task of re-unifying the Order, and of restoring it to practical and wide-spread utility. It was the noble aim of the English party to raise the institution from its

ashes, to place its fame on a pinnacle of glory to which it had never before attained, by suiting its principles and objects to the spirit of the age, and by opening for its future mission a vast and extended field on which the high-born, noble, and enlightened of both religions throughout Europe might meet for generous purposes, and emulate each other for the good of mankind. The Roman party chose rather to remain under the absurd delusion that the Knights of St. John throughout all ages had pined in cells, and that their Order was but a phase of mediæval monkery, with which no man of enlightened mind, whether he be Catholic or Protestant, in our day, has any sympathy.

The Roman party, as we have seen, deny the right of Protestants to become members of the institution, which they assert to be a Roman Catholic monastic body; but they are most undoubtedly aware that they shut their eyes to the light of truth, when they idly repeat this untenable dictum. We pay too much respect to such unworthy opponents when we vouchsafe a reply to statements known to be inaccurate. It is obviously an unscrupulous misrepresentation; since every history of the Order widely proclaims the fact, that (as I have before shewn) a former head of the Order, the Emperor Paul, of Russia, was also the head of the Greek church, and, besides being (in Papal parlance) a "schismatic," was a married man to boot—circumstances that shew how completely the original statutes of the Order were set aside under emergency. The existence of the Protestant Bailliwick of Brandenburg, in Prussia, cannot also be ignored; while the history of the Order by De Boisgelin,* a Catholic Knight, presents sufficient evidence that the Pope himself (Pius the Sixth), at one period, approved of a union of Christians of all denominations as

* "Ancient and Modern Malta: containing a full and accurate account of the present state of the Islands of Malta and Goza, the history of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, &c., &c." By Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta. In two volumes. London, printed for Richard Phillips. 1805.

fellow-soldiers in the ranks of the Christian army to fight for the Cross. "All Catholic historians," says this able and impartial writer, in allusion to the Brandenburg Bailliwick, "having either neglected giving any account of this dismemberment of the Order, or having spoken of it in terms which nothing but the fanaticism of the times could possibly excuse, I feel happy in an opportunity of acquainting the reader, contrary to the opinion generally received, that the Order of Malta, though it regrets the motives which have occasioned its separation from the Knights of a different religion, does not refuse them a place among its members to fight against the enemies of Jesus Christ. Pope Pius the Sixth, whose virtues struck with awe even the cruel monsters his persecutors, was of the same opinion, and approved the association of the Russian Knights of the Greek church with the Order of Malta. It may indeed be reasonably expected that such a union will be attended by the most edifying consequences."* The Commander Taaffe, another Catholic historian of the Order, whose well-known work† most powerfully advocates the same sentiments, observes in a private letter addressed to myself, "Wars with the Turks would now be useless and ridiculous, and the basis of our Order is not such wars, but utility in general and neutrality between all Christians. At the Confession of Augsburg, a deputation of our Knights was sent to declare that all Christian religions were indifferent to us,‡ and one of the latest acts at Malta was to receive both Protestant Germans and Greek Russians into the Order

* History of Malta, vol. 1, pp. 261, 262.

† "The History of the Holy, Military, Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or, Knights Hospitallers, Knights Templars, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta." By John Taaffe, Knight Commander of the Order, and Author of "Adelais." In four volumes. London, Hope and Co. 1852.

‡ The Commander means that the Knights of the Order were to be considered as Champions of the Cross—not as partizans of the Crosier where it was to be wielded as the weapon of a rival creed.

as integral members of it, we not being theologians, but soldiers.”*

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem is, in fact, a cosmopolitan institute of chivalry belonging of right to the families of Europe of equestrian nobility, without respect of persons, nationalities, or shades of difference in creed.

As a Knight of the *Langue* of England I deny the right of the Russian refugees to have elected a Grand-Master, even had the Barou de Hompesch not been still living, and in possession of the office.

I deny the right of the same refugees to have referred to the Pope the selection of a Grand-Master on the death of Paul, the Russian Emperor.

I deny the right of the same refugees, or their successors and representatives, the present Lieutenant Grand-Master and his Grand and Sacred Council, at any time whatever, to assume to themselves a supreme authority over the other members of the fraternity. Such supreme authority could only reside, during the disintegrated condition of the Order, in a majority of the members of the community.

I deny the authority of the Pope, or of any other potentate whatever, to interfere in any of the internal or external affairs of the Order; and I consequently regard as utterly null and void his election of Grand-Masters or Lieutenant Grand-Masters, at any period.

And, lastly, I uphold the full and entire authority of the French Council Ordinary, representing, as it undoubtedly did, a wide majority of the Order, to exercise a supreme and unchallengeable jurisdiction and control over the affairs of the aggregated *Langues*. In the absence of any possible union of the whole Order under one government, the acts of a clear majority of the dissevered portions carry with them a legitimacy and a validity which could not be claimed for those of a single isolated fragment, such as that under the so-called Lieutenant Grand-Master at Rome. •

* Christian soldiers—not sectarian disputants.

Although the French *Langues* for a time tolerated, for expediency's sake, the assumption of the Catanian party to represent the supremacy of the Order, they ultimately evinced their powers of free action, and refused to submit to any act of injurious interference on the part of those self-constituted authorities. The allowance accorded to the latter had only been regarded as a matter of temporary convenience, and was withdrawn at the first moment when the mistaken policy became apparent, and a more just consideration of their own claims to govern prevailed. The favour of the Pope, of the Emperor of Austria, and of the minor Italian or German sovereigns, may have given, in later times, prosperity and *éclat* to the Italian party ; but such a position, however elevated by temporal advantages, cannot affect, in the slightest degree, the title of the other branches to a co-ordinate authority in all matters concerning the joint interests of the Order, since the extinction of the "central and sole-existing jurisdiction" enjoyed by the Council Ordinary of the French *Langues*, till the accession of the present ruler to the French throne, has rendered equally independent every section of the general body until such time as a newly-declared majority of the members shall decree the appointment of a Grand-Master, or of a new Council Ordinary, as their common representative.

The Papal party differ of course in their point of view on the subject of the restoration of the English *Langue*. They look "with eyes of superstitious love" upon every act of the Roman Council, and revile, with unspeakable hate, each alleged violation by the heretical English party of the Supreme Magisterial authority that resides beneath the shadow of the dome of St. Peter's. Hence they suggest ill motives where none exist—impute fraud and deceit,

"Where all is open as the light of heaven,
And honest as is honesty itself."

Zealous members of opposite creeds can rarely agree to differ amicably—each party distrusts and vilipends the other, wholly

forgetting the ties that should bind them as Christian brethren, and thus flagrantly disobeying the imperative injunction of their Divine Master.

The English Knights indulge no serious feeling of aversion or resentment towards the Roman "Supreme Council," but they certainly regard it with much the same eyes as the birds in *Æsop's* fable viewed the too ostentatious jackdaw, whose plumes, borrowed from the scattered feathers of the peacock, they so unceremoniously plucked forth.

Chapter the Fourth.

LET us now hear what the Vice-Chancellor, the Commander Count di Medici-Spada, says, in an address to the Roman Chapter, on the subject of these "internecine broils." (June, 1858).

"It is true that a Chapter-General was held in the year 1814, and under the presidency of the Bailli Prince Camille de Rohan, with the sanction and approbation of the Magistracy and Council, then, I believe, at Catania, and continued by adjournments, at various times, till the death of the Bailli de Rohan, 18—(?)* Soon after this period the Commission of the French Languages took upon themselves to do many things contrary to the statutes and principles† of the Order,

* Sic in orig.

† "Statutes and principles?" The reference applies, doubtless, to the admission of Protestants, and to an ignorance of the authority of the "Supreme Magisterial Council." But "statutes and principles" had been dispensed with at an earlier period. In the fourteenth century, for instance, the Knights of the Bailliwick of Brandenburg placed themselves under the immediate protection of the Elector Waldemar, retained the name of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and chose a Superior of their own, to whom they gave the title of Master. Yet were they re-admitted at a later date, and allowed to retain their self-elected Superior. They again broke off any connection with Malta at the Reformation, but were again received as brethren in the reign of Frederick the Great. So much, then, for "statutes and principles." Both, in their quality of flexibility, have resembled the shirts of mail worn by the Knights in their earlier battles. It was surely open to the French Knights, equally with the German, to retire from a connection they disapproved. The former, moreover, constituting in themselves three *Langues*, and backed by two others, had the greater inducement to do so, were it only to shake off a degrading dependence on an inferior body, whose assumption of the reins of government was obviously based on a merely superficial and hollow title.

without sanction of any sort from the Supreme Magisterial Council. Amongst other most reprehensible doings, the Commission, unauthorized, contrived to raise a loan of several hundred thousand francs, under the pretence of purchasing an island somewhere in the Mediterranean, for a *Chef Lieu* of the Order, but which money was diverted from the object for which it was obtained, and frittered away and wasted on some other matters quite different. On learning the expressed intention of this body to hold another Chapter shortly after, the Lieutenant Grand-Master and Supreme Council not only withdrew the faculties under which this Commission was acting, but absolutely prohibited, ‘sub pænâ sanctæ obedientiæ,’ the holding of any Chapter whatever.* Nevertheless, and in utter contumacious disobedience of this prohibition, the Chapter was held, and at this same Chapter proceedings were taken to re-establish the English Tongue, and, in consequence of these proceedings, measures were adopted, and fully carried out, at a future time, in England, as detailed in the ‘Synopsis.’ At this Chapter the Capitular Commission of the French Languages *acted alone*. The two Spanish Languages had nothing

* Bearing in mind the excellent injunction—“Audi alteram partem!” let us examine the authority on which the Catanian Council issued these imperious edicts. I put the following questions:—

Who were the Catanian Council?

Were they a Supreme Magisterial Body?

Who made them such?

When did their supreme functions begin?

How were they perpetuated?

What General Chapter elected them?

What *Langues* did they represent?

For nearly forty years we have been pressing for a General Chapter, but without avail. A General Chapter would answer all these questions—questions requiring judicial settlement, as not open to the decision of either party advocating opposite interests. The most prompt and judicious mode of settlement would be a compact founded upon mutual concession and brotherly concordance.

I am fully assured that the sooner all litigious differences are abandoned, the better will it be for the cause of the unfortunate Order.

to do with the matter, and if any Spanish Knights were present, and professing to represent the Languages of Castile and Arragon, it is obvious their presence there was entirely unauthorized.* To crown the irregularity of the whole proceeding, *no official report* was ever made to the Grand-Master in Council about this affair, so that they remain to this day in total *official ignorance* of all that has been done."

The Count di Medici-Spada here speaks without knowledge, for a few days afterwards a large packet of papers relating to the English *Langue* was found in his own chancery! But, if it had been otherwise, what would such failure of notice to the Roman Council have signified? It would have amounted simply to an ignorance of the *soi-disant* "Supreme Magisterial Council" by the "*de facto et de jure*" representative Council of the Order.

What is this exposition, indeed, but a picture of the utter disorganization of the great Order, and of the wretched squabbles and recriminations of which its "débris" had become the focus,—the high-born and magnanimous Knights of France stigmatized by the Italians as rebels and apostates, and they in return treating the Italians with contumely and scorn. Legally, the Roman party could have had no substance whatever; for the statutes (to which it points so ostentatiously as its stable ground of justification) clearly define the Magisterial Council to be a representative body of sixteen members,—two for each of the eight *Langues*. That such a body as this existed at Catania in 1814—*i. e.*, sixteen years after the dis-

*That is to say, "unauthorized" by the Romish fragment of which he was the mouthpiece. But the Spanish Knights desired no authority beyond their own, and gave their "adhesion" to which party they pleased. Sir Warwick Tonkin, the English Commissioner, wrote under the date of April 14, 1859—"Whilst I was in Paris between the years 1826 and 1831, deputies from the three *Langues* of France, with the adhesion of Arragon and Castile, assembled at the Chancellery of Paris." Other evidences connect the Spanish branches with the earlier movements of the Order, and with the great event of the Chapter-General of 1814.

persion of the Order—is beyond belief; but it is a mere delusion to suppose that such a body existed at Rome in 1858, or is to be found there in the present year, 1868.

It is evident that the French Knights were of opinion that there was no Grand-Master in Council to whom to report, and that, consequently, there was no necessity to make any communication to the Roman party. Their engagement with ourselves was, that all acts and deeds for the resuscitation of our *Langue* should be ratified, allowed, and confirmed, whenever a General Chapter of the Order could be convened in a *Chef Lieu*. Not one syllable ever reached us till 1858, impugning the honour, the integrity, or the authorization of those heads of the major branches of the Order, who, in difficult times, and under circumstances of embarrassment, did—not, certainly, all that they *would*, but, as certainly, all that they *could*—to keep *life* in the expiring embers of an institute which, through good report and evil report, had, for upwards of seven centuries, been a glorious chivalric brotherhood, for the benefit of mankind.

Peeps behind the scenes often give a different idea of what is passing on the open stage of life, and I record a fact of some moment, as viewed from the line of argument supported in the Vice-Chancellor di Medici-Spada's address, though of little regard in the opinion of others who pursue a different course of reasoning.

It is now twenty-eight years ago since our then Commissioner* to the Germanic Knights at Vienna, elicited from the Chevalier Neuhaus, then chief functionary and representative of the Austrian and Bohemian Priories, admissions in speech that the Commission of the Baillies, Grand-Priors, and Commanders composing the Venerable Council Ordinary of the three Gallic *Langues*, and acting on their behalf (as also for the *Langues* and Priories in Spain and Portugal, “en vertu de leur adhesion pleine et entière”), was good, in its inception,

* The Baron de Pearsall.

and valid in its operation at the time when the said Council Ordinary helped our *Langue* to shake off its dormancy ; but further, he had ocular proof afforded to him by M. Neuhaus, that up to that date (1840) that body was deemed and recognized as existing and legitimate.

This, however, is nothing to us. The Council of Paris afforded to the English party all the security they required for the sustentation of their rights as a constituent branch of the Order, and, like that Council itself, the latter emphatically repudiated and ignored the spurious "faculties" emanating from the so-called "Supreme" Council of the Catanian brotherhood. The Knights of France boasted of a higher "Commission" than that accorded by the refugee Knights of St. Petersburg.

No reason, indeed, can be shewn why the French Knights had not as much right to admit Sir Robert Peat and the Englishmen associated with him, as the Italian Knights, other British subjects. In times of trouble the Knighthood of the
 7 Order was transmissible by even one individual. This principle is clearly announced on behalf of the Capitular Commission in their noble manifesto, signed by the Bailli Prince Camille de Rohan, and the Commanders de Bataille, Peyre de Château-neuf, and de Dienne, which runs thus :—"Oui, l' Ordre subsisterai encore, n' existât-il qu' un seul Chevalier : cet unique légataire d' une gloire immense pourrait encore, sur le vaste amas de cette gloire acquise par ses prédécesseurs, proclamer les lois de l' Ordre et en conférer l' auguste caractère à des frères, qui le transmettraient eux-mêmes à d' autres, en telle sorte qu' à travers les siècles cet Ordre irait faire retentir dans les âges futurs ses protestations contre les injustices des temps passés, et présenterait ainsi son appel à la postérité la plus reculée."*

It is worthy of remark, that Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Baronet, Knight of St. Louis of France, and of Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, was probably the last subject of the British Crown

* Page 53.

upon whom was conferred the cross of St. John during the residence of the Order in Malta. This distinguished honour he received at the hands of the 69th Grand-Master, De Hompesch, who accompanied the act of investiture with the customary rite of the *accolade*; the administration of which, in conformity with the ancient usages of chivalry, has ever formed a part of the ceremonies observed on the reception of an entrant into the Order. On Sir Joshua's subsequent appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Prior of the *Langue* of England, he conferred the *accolade* on several of the chief officers, who have since accorded the same mark of initiation on the admission of succeeding postulants.

I might here very complacently fill a rather wide space with an enumeration of the more distinguished members of the French *Langues* who gave their earnest support to the promotion of the English project of revival. But I shall not needlessly import names into a narrative which may furnish the occasion of invidious and unfounded attacks upon the memory of those who were instrumental in furthering that undertaking. The Instruments of Convention entered into for the re-organization of the English *Langue* provided that the Italian and German *Langues* should be permitted to participate in the objects of the French Chapter, and to share its acts and councils, as soon as an opportunity might be afforded. The archives of the English *Langue* shew that records of all its proceedings were duly sent to the French *Langues*, with which, so long as they existed, the most cordial relations were maintained, and by them were regularly transmitted to Rome. From statements put forth at a recent date it might be inferred that communications were suspended between the Roman Chapter and the French *Langues*, but any doubt on this point is clearly set at rest by the official statement, in August, 1842, of the Chevalier de Neuhaus, the Grand-Secretary of the Order at Vienna, who, as the English Commissioner, the Baron de Pearsall, reported to the Council of the English *Langue*, assured him "qu'elles ne seraient point répudiées par le Grand-Maitre,

comme l' aide de la France Catholique était trop importante pour qu' on la jette légèrement de côté, *surtout dans l' état où se trouve aujourd'hui notre Ordre !!!*"

We see that in the Instruments of Convention between the French and ourselves no mention whatever is made of the Catanian Council as a party to be consulted, referred to, acknowledged, or obeyed. Reservation is merely made of the right of the *Langues* of Italy and Germany *to concur at time and place convenient*. The option of disapproval or dissent was neither provided for, nor allowed. And very properly so, for, in all societies, the votes or will of the majority bind the minority. Again, bearing in mind that the Roman Council was composed of men bound to think, will, and vote simply in accordance with the determination of the *Langues* of which they were the delegates,—for the Capitulary Commission to have made it a proviso that their sanction or veto was to form an ingredient in the compact would have been a *reductio ad absurdum*. Hence the existence of that body, in this particular transaction, was ignored.

The claim of supreme authority by the Council Ordinary of Paris is attested in a manifesto dated 26th of September, 1832, and signed by their Agent-General in England, who therein states that he was appointed to that office in this country by virtue of powers vested in him by the Baillies, Grand-Priors, and Commanders comprising the Ordinary Council of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem representing the Venerable Languages of Provence, Auvergne, France, Spain, and Portugal, dated 17th of September, 1827, and which were again confirmed in 1831. "Under these high authorities," he adds, "I have acted and shall continue to act, and I deny the right of any person to interfere with those powers, except the above high and venerable authorities, in council assembled."

This document, which appeared in the "Times" or "Courier" newspaper of the same period, and was afterwards widely promulgated in a lithographed form by the officer in

question, contained an intimation that the Chapters or Councils held in this country by the Grand-Prior and the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Robert Peat and Sir John Philippart) had the recognition and sanction necessary for their full legitimacy.

An extract from the Second Instrument of Convention may suitably follow, conveying, as it does, a clear and succinct view of the line of procedure contemplated by the French and English Councils, and by the brethren of the Spanish and Portuguese branches of the Order. This instrument, which, as well as the others, is in the French language, bears date the 24th of August, 1827, and has been thus translated:—"In 1814, the Venerable French Languages of Provence, Auvergne, and France assembled for the preservation of their privileges, being the first of the Order and the most numerous, and those of Spain and Portugal were desirous to participate in the honour of restoring a *Chef Lieu*, while the King of Spain assured the three Languages of France that he was willing to join in all that should be done by the other Powers in favour of an Order formerly so puissant, so illustrious, and so unfortunate. Re-assembled in General Chapter, the three Languages have neglected nothing for concurring with those of Spain and Portugal to obtain a *Chef Lieu* in an isle in the Mediterranean. The Chevaliers of the French Languages were the origin and corner-stone of the foundation of the Order. Faithful to their duties, their vows, and their principles, they will omit no means to re-establish in the Levant the banner of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta), and will admit all their Venerable Brethren to enjoy such advantages as they may acquire. The English Language, of which the privileges have always been held in veneration and preserved, will be able to recover all its *éclat*, re-united in these latter days to that of Bavaria; with its distinctions and its honours it will regain the place which its worthy Knights occupied with so much glory. The spirit of the Order is preserved intact even to our days, and such of the Languages as shall procure a *Chef Lieu* for the Order will never have in view separate

interests, but the honour and prosperity of all the Chevaliers, of whatever religion, or whatever banner they may honour. To arrive at this end it is necessary to develop a maritime and military force, and to associate the high *noblesse* and *seigneurs* of England, who, in all times, have distinguished themselves among all nations by the principles of humanity, hospitality, and honour, and who have rendered their isle the protectress of all oppressed greatness. This brave and generous nation furnished formerly illustrious subjects, who made part of the most formidable, the most valiant, and the most renowned Chevaliers of this ancient Sovereign Order, and whose successors are now invited to raise that Christian and famous banner which was, in former times, the pride and glory of their ancestors, and who can again form part of this Order in climates and in countries the most fortunate and the most celebrated.

“Those of the illustrious subjects of this kingdom who shall take part in this enterprise shall establish for their families an immense consideration, and a powerful protection to secure an honourable and glorious subsistence to all their descendants. The children of the Chevaliers—regenerators of the *Chef Lieu* of the Order—shall constantly, and in all seasons, be welcomed to the Militia of the Chevaliers as brethren and colleagues, and should misfortune have struck them, they will find employment and chivalric dignities.”

All the Conventions contemplate the restoration of a *Chef Lieu* by *Christians of all religions*, but especially through the energy and gold of England; and it is remarkable that the Third Convention (the expedition having been abandoned) engages to found “Hospitallery Establishments for the succour of Christians and navigators in the East, directed in the same spirit which presided at the foundation of the Order from its origin;” thus anticipating, by thirty-two years, the measure recently proposed by the Roman Council, and sanctioned by the Pope.

On the 18th of September, 1841, when both Sir Robert

Peat and the Count de Dienne were dead, the Instruments of Convention were submitted to the Secretary-General* of the French *Langue*, still numbering *eighty* members ; and bear the signature of that functionary, with the following attestation by an English magistrate :—" This document, with the two other Instruments of Convention marked 2 and 3, and dated the 4th of August and 15th of October, 1827, was laid by me before the Grand-Secretary of the French *Langues* during my special mission as Envoy-Extraordinary to the Order at Paris, on the day above dated, the 15th of September, 1841, when they were *viséd* by the Grand-Secretary and recognized as authentic, and formally ratified." (Signed) " Warwick Hele Tonkin, Knight, Chevalier de la Légion d' Honneur, Vice-Admiral of Devon, and Magistrate for that county."† To this statement I may add, that on the 19th of September, 1837, the Commander Crawford, now Chief Magistrate at Bombay, was

* The late Chevalier de Taillepie de la Garenne, whose fraternal solicitude to advance in every respect the views and interests of the Order in each of its organic branches merited the highest praise.

† A late zealous and highly-valued member of the English *Langue*. Many of his *confrères* who well knew and warmly esteemed him, will pardon the irrelevancy of a few lines in mournful remembrance of his loss. " The universal respect and esteem," says the " Teignmouth Gazette " of September 21, 1863, " in which the gallant Knight was held through life, were strongly manifested in the feeling display of Thursday last. [The day of his funeral.] Teignmouth might truly be said to have gone in mourning ; throughout the town scarcely a single shop was open, while business generally was suspended during the early part of the day. . . . At the conclusion of the service in-doors, the corpse was conveyed to the vault, where the remaining portions of the ceremony were conducted. Owing to the immense crowds which everywhere obstructed the passage, many who would have been desirous to pay their last respects to the dead were prevented from witnessing the consignment to the tomb ; but as every one possessed the same anxiety in this respect the less fortunate must console themselves with the reflection that the venerable object of their solicitude was buried with every honour befitting his rank and highly useful life."

authorized by the Secretary-General at Paris to intimate that "the revival of the British *Langue* was quite regular, and that the Knights stand on the same footing with those of the other European *Langues*."

The Capitular Commission, or Council Ordinary, with its noble and generous principles and its cordial sympathy towards the English nation, has passed away under the change of dynasty in France, but historical proof remains to shew that it was a substantial, organized, and ostensible authority, acknowledged within, as well as without, the Order. Can it be denied that in 1814 it treated with the Congress of Vienna for a new *Chef Lieu* in the Mediterranean,—that in 1816 it represented the whole Order in an Appeal to the French King and Chambers,*—that in 1819 it was rendering, under the Bailli de Laysterie, the most important services to the Order, and receiving the gratitude of all its members, including the Lieutenant of the Magistery and the Sacred Council, "who," says the Count G. de St. Ange,† a distinguished Chevalier of the Order, "have continually approved of its proceedings,"—that in 1823 it was treating for the islands of Sapienza and Cabressa, as a preliminary to the re-conquest of Rhodes, and negotiating publicly for a loan of £640,000,—or that in 1827 it was appealing to the generosity of English gentlemen for England's blood, and contracting with British capitalists, as an accredited and recognized body, on the Royal Exchange of London, for England's money, to raise the fallen Order from the dust?‡ If these are not proofs of substantial and admitted

* "Réclamation de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem, adressée au Roi de France et aux deux Chambres;" and "Mémoire Historique pour l'Ordre Souverain de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem,"—both printed at Paris, Egron, 1816.

† "Codes des Ordres de Chevalerie du Royaume." Paris, 1819. This work was dedicated by permission, to the King of France (Louis XVIII.), and may be depended upon as strictly authentic.

‡ Sutherland, Jourdain, and the Instruments of Convention.

authority, it is difficult to say what are such ; and it was but a small affair for a Commission which was treating with Kings for territories, and with capitalists for loans, to restore the English *Langue*, still in existence, to Englishmen, disposed with their wealth and enterprise to re-invigorate the expiring institution, and whose religious belief could never be urged as a bar to their admission, inasmuch as there had existed for ages a clear and fixed precedent for the reception of Protestants in the Prussian Bailliwick of Brandenburg. It was merely a domestic arrangement, consistent with usage and common sense.

Tossed amidst the convulsions which agitated Italy, the "Sacred" Council were transferred from Catania to Ferrara in 1827, where a convent was allotted to them by the Pope (Leo the Twelfth), from the recesses of which, judging from dates, the little party forming (to use the memorable words of the Bailli Count de Litta) a "soi-disant Chapitre," must have issued their mandate "sub pænâ sanctæ obedientiæ," to stop the gallant Knights of France and Spain in their politic efforts to retrieve the ruin of the Order by the only mode possible—a connection with England, without whose generous protection in Sicily, be it remembered, these "Grand and Sacred" personages would probably have had no existence to enable them to exhibit their petty and insignificant protests against our national *Langue*. This prohibition, as absurd as it was illegal, was treated, to use the words of the Commander Count di Spada, their Vice-Chancellor at a later period, "with utter contumacious disobedience ;" and will any man who has read the foregoing statements, and who can discriminate between the substance and the shadow, the reality and the sham, feel surprise at such a result ? The bombastic mummery had indeed reached its climax : it was like a missive addressed to France from Frohsdorff to abandon Great Britain, or a firman from the King of Delhi to expel the English from India ; and so the Venerable Council of Paris viewed it, and proceeded

boldly in their great work of recruiting the English *Langue* with Englishmen.

If the Council Ordinary at one period chose to accept the so-called "faculties" transmitted to them by the little Catanian convent, as tending to shew the cordiality which pervaded the various branches of the Order in their united effort to obtain an independent *Chef Lieu*, it is equally evident that the loss of those "faculties" occasioned no concern. The object of such unanimity had ceased, and, in the existing state of circumstances, the insolent domination sought to be set up on the part of the little fragmentary party driven by the force of events "from pillar to post"—from Malta to St. Petersburg—from St. Petersburg to Messina—from Messina to Catania—from Catania to Ferrara—was too irresistibly ludicrous to enforce a moment's grave attention. In fact, they reconciled themselves to the privation imposed by the withdrawal of the so-called sanction with something of the sort of feeling so often confessed to exist under similar circumstances, as alluded to in the well-known lines of Byron :—

"Tis sometimes sweet to have our quarrels,
Particularly with a tiresome friend."

The subsequent awful threat of "*sub pænâ sanctæ obedientiæ*" did not deter the noble Knights of France from the undertaking they had embraced, and, like the Pope's malediction recorded in the "Ingoldsby Legends," it had no disastrous consequences in its effect on the disobedient parties.

One cannot sufficiently express one's surprise that a "knot" of obscure men, seated, as one fancies, with cowls on their heads, in their dim and mouldy old convent at Ferrara, should have conceived the even momentary idea of over-riding that which five-eighths of the sovereign Order (comprising, more especially, those three illustrious *Langues* which had ever been the flower of the chivalry, and corner-stone of the institution) had, in their collective wisdom, for the good, and even for the

very *life* of the Order, resolved upon in general Council. One turns from the contemplation of so singular an exposure of abject fatuity with a feeling of pity akin to that excited by the exhibition of cases of mock majesty, in the dreary wards of Bethlehem Hospital.

The English Knights, seeing the absolute necessity of resuscitating the institution by the infusion of new blood and generous principles, which could only be effected by re-awakening the energies of the various branches, never ceased for a moment, after their re-assertion of their own right, to demand that a Grand-Master, elected by a Chapter-General of all the *Langues*, according to the statutes, should be placed at the head of affairs. With this view Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, and the Commanders Crawford and De Pearsall, were deputed to the different foreign *Langues*, and it was only when the attainment of this important object was hopeless, that the English *Langue*, by a Chapter-General held 24th of June (St. John's Day), 1841, at which the Grand-Prior, Sir Henry Dymoke, Baronet, the Honourable the Grand-Champion of England, presided, enunciated the principles upon which it continues to act, as follows :—

“That until a General-Chapter takes place of the Eight *Langues* forming the sovereign Order, for the confirmation of the election of the Grand-Master *ad interim*, and the due ratification of all proceedings had in the various Grand-Priories under the unlimited powers reposed in the Grand-Chancellor of the Order by three General-Chapters of the *Langues* of Provence, Auvergne, France, Arragon, and Castile (being a majority of the Order), held on the 7th February, 1823, and on the 7th and 9th of April, 1826, this *Langue* shall continue by acts and resolutions in Council and General-Chapters, to regulate its internal economy, elect members, and exercise all the functions of a corporate body.”

Chapter the Fifth.

No doubt can exist that while emerging from darkness to light, and struggling to obtain position, the Catanian Council and the Council Ordinary of Paris acted in perfect concert, and that however the former may have reared its head for a moment, when hopes were high from the fall of Napoleon, and before the Congress of Vienna, the Bourbons of France and Spain, and the other chief sovereigns of Europe, had turned a deaf ear to their pretensions, it is evident that their claim to represent the Mastership had soon become as shadowy as that of the King of Sardinia, said to be the lineal heir of the Stuarts, to the crown of Queen Victoria; so shadowy, in fact, that when the Congress of Verona assembled in their own country in 1822, those chiefs were not to be found at all, and the official memorial of the Order to that body is signed, in their absence, by the Count Achille de Jouffroy, one of the dignitaries of the Paris Commission, authorized ("*fondé de pouvoirs*") to represent the three *Langues of France, and those of Arragon and Castile*,*—a sure proof, be it observed, *en passant*, notwithstanding the Vice-chancellor Di Spada's averment, in his address to the Roman Chapter, that those FIVE *Langues* were acting in concert up to that late period, which brings us very near the date of the Instruments of Convention which preceded the re-introduction of British subjects into the English *Langue*, in which they are still shewn to have a common interest. A continuance of this union and correspondence of the FIVE *Langues* up to the 8th of October, 1841, is evidenced in a letter addressed to Sir Richard Broun,

* "Réclamation de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem au Congrès de Vérone." Paul Libanti, 1822. Republished at Paris, Trouvé, 1823.

Baronet, the Grand-Secretary of the English *Langue* at that date, which contains the following statement from the Bailli Baron Nottred de Saint-Lys, a high official member of the French Council Ordinary :—"Je vais écrire aux Chapitres des Langues de Portugal et d' Espagne ; dès que j' aurai reçu réponse, je me ferai un plaisir de vous en informer. Ces deux Langues ont constamment fait cause commune avec les Langues Françaises."

The main object of all parties—French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese—was to obtain, if possible, a *Chef Lieu*. To effect this, money was wanted, and hence the attempt to raise it on the London Stock Exchange in 1823, as already mentioned. On that occasion the French *Langues*, in the name of the whole Order, sought to obtain a loan of £640,000, pledging the expected passage-fees of no less than 4000 new candidates ready to be enrolled as Knights,—in addition to the general property of the Order, a large portion of which, however, was stated to be still in the hands of the French Government, and recoverable only under certain specified contingencies. The attempt, under the prevailing circumstances, was not one likely to succeed ; and as the negotiations, according to Sutherland, who quotes Jourdain as his authority, were conducted with a "considerable degree of pompous ambiguity" (a *rôle* which was certainly little consistent with the indigent condition of the Order), the chance of its success was still further diminished, and, to use the same writer's words, "the financial speculation utterly failed." I have inserted the scheme of this attempted loan in the additional Notes (No. 2), for the information of those who may be curious enough to desire to learn the whole particulars of the bootless transaction. I have also attached to it two paragraphs on the same subject, taken from the leading papers of the day.

We have seen that the Roman party find it convenient to disconnect their branch with the Protestant English *Langue*, on the plea that *their* predecessors had withdrawn the faculties granted under the spiritual sanction of the Papal Bull of the

10th of August, 1814, to the Paris Commission. But where, it must be asked, is the document rescinding that Bull, and where were those predecessors while that Commission was transacting with Congresses, and Sovereigns, the Chambers of France, and the gentlemen and *millionaires* of England, the most momentous affairs of the Order? Why were they not at the oar to save the vessel they claimed to steer, from shipwreck,—the Order they pretended to rule, from destruction? Or if a stern sense of imperative duty constrained them to anathematize the Paris Commission as fallen from its high estate to be a “knot of swindling Frenchmen who duped honourable English gentlemen” (the description lately given by one of their party), and to recall their powers, why did they remain silent towards their victims, and thereby connive collusively at their frauds, when common honesty, much more chivalric honour, required them to exclaim loudly against them? The frauds, as they esteem them, were perpetrated in open day, and before all Europe, in their own name and authority, and by every principle of equity, they shared the crime by not repudiating it.

But the answer to all this is clear and historical, and it confirms the position of the English *Langue*, and, so far, acquits them. The so-called “Supreme Magisterial Council” (that “Grand and Sacred” body) had no substantial existence, and were the mere shadow of a name, upheld not by the Order, but by the Pope, who—so low had their party fallen at the time of Tomasi’s death—could not even find it in his conscience to sanction another Grand-Master!

Influenced by the obstinate spirit of religious fanaticism, or instigated by an irrational hatred born of the unnatural strife that has cursed our unfortunate Order, an admiring *clique* of ultra-papistical and Jesuitical sympathisers have attached a willing credence to certain false imputations set forth by the allies of the Roman party with a view to undermine the reputation and credit of the Venerable Council Ordinary of the French *Langues*.

The French Commission, or Council Ordinary, doubtless intended that Sir Robert Peat and his *confrères* should assist them to raise money for a *Chef Lieu*, but *sought nothing for themselves*, as is proved by their letter in the Minute-Book of the English *Langue*, which says:—"You, sir, united with your friends in London, are to set this business a-going, manage it in an English way, but in such a manner that we foreigners *are not to interfere in the management of the moneys proceeding from the subscriptions*. This must be **SOLELY and EXCLUSIVELY** under the direction of *British subjects*." Thus, to the accidental despatch and preservation of such a document we owe the direct reply to so groundless a charge; and that reply is the more impressive, as it proceeds from a pen which may seem to have been unconsciously wielded to expose a dastardly calumny sought to be perpetrated at a time when the hand of the writer should be reduced to its primitive clay!

The funds proposed to be subscribed for the benefit of the Order were to be deposited in the hands of English bankers, and the affairs of the English *Langue* were to be exclusively administered by its own members, till the actual accomplishment of the intended purchase of a *Chef Lieu*. Nothing, indeed, could be more clearly satisfactory than the whole body of arrangements proposed and agreed upon between the contracting parties.

The Italians thought that their French *confrères* were monopolizing, for their own private use, large sums obtained from British entrants, and knowing as we do, the close penury of the hapless representatives of the Russian refugees, we can well imagine the agonies of jealousy which such a surmise was calculated to provoke. Our pity cannot be withheld from such extremity of suffering; but it is amusing to know that there was not the slightest ground for their dishonouring suspicion. May we not infer that had the golden opportunity fallen in their own way, they would have known how to take advantage of it; since we generally see that individuals are most apt to charge others with faults or blemishes that are analogous with

those which are characteristic of themselves? We shall be perfectly justified in putting little faith in those who put little faith in others.

I have found through life (who has not?) that all are not "black sheep" who are marked with that brand—nay, that the brander is often the blacker sheep of the two.

Let us now see who it was that was asking for money—for money, too, upon an ingenuity of pretence which would have startled the conception of the veriest adept in modes of "raising the wind." Here are two extracts from a Letter addressed to the Grand-Secretary of the English *Langue*, in reference to the proposed junction of the Roman and English branches:—"Les dépêches que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, ont été envoyées à S. E. le G. Maître *par interim*, et si vous n'avez pas reçu directement les Bulles de Confirmation des Candidats présentés par le Vénérable Conseil d'Angleterre, c'est uniquement parce que, dans la lettre d'envoi, on n'a pas fait soumission de verser au trésor de l'Ordre à Rome, les sommes exigées et voulues par les statuts pour les *droits de passage, ou d'exemption de Caravanes*,"—and, "Enfin, que le droit de passage n'a pas été consigné chez le banquier Cascia, trésorier-correspondant de la Grand Maîtrise, de Paris."

The demand of "droits de passage" made upon men who had already entered the Order with a better right than their own, seemed to carry to the ear a sound like the click of a highwayman's pistol hanging fire.

"Droits de passage, ou *d'exemption de Caravanes*!/" In the whole course of my reading, which, through a long life entirely devoted from a very early period to unintermitted study, has been of a rather multifarious character, I never met with any instance, in the conduct of men acting in a public station, of so abject and contemptible a meanness, as that which is revealed in the stated fact, that the "Supreme Magisterial Council" of St. John (so self-styled) demand payment from all entrants into their Order of *a sum of money, by way of*

acquittance of the obligation to perform a caravan, in these days of habitual peace for the Order, when no such thing as a "caravan" exists, or has long existed. If the thing be, indeed, a fact, its exposure ought to stereotype a blush on the cheek, however aged and pallid, of every man who is seen to take his seat at a board which authorizes, though it cannot justify, so paltry and burlesque a fraud. A "Caravan?" Surely, I do not mistake. The word must mean what it meant formerly when used by the Order—a term applied to its naval expeditions;—but how can such a condition exist now when the Order possesses no ships—not even a solitary cock-boat?

How then demand a composition for not performing what it would be impossible to perform? I really doubt, in spite of the seeming truth forcing itself upon my mind, whether I record their regulation aright, and aright suppose that it means *a naval expedition*; and my doubt is strengthened by strange thoughts of the old "refugee" days in Russia, when the predecessors of the present men in office at Rome are said to have figured as a travelling "company of comedians," who would yet, one would think, have despised the well-known carriage of that name for their itinerary accommodation—a mode of travelling that would have savoured of the dramatic exhibitors of a country fair, rather than of a more decent grade of nomadic Thespians. But, were it otherwise, why should their present representatives, not being "*Knights errant*," charge a sum for "*exempting*" new members from "*caravans*," that is to say, from the supposed shame or inconvenience of such a travelling conveyance, when no such "*caravans*" are *in esse*, as the lawyers term it?

Whether, therefore, such "*caravans*" mean naval expeditions, or vehicles of that name, it is injurious to the reputation of the Order *to take money for "exemption" from an obligation which does not exist*.

So thoroughly had the Order disappeared from the face of Europe after its dislodgement from Malta, that an opinion very

generally prevailed that it was extinct. This will appear on a reference to any of the leading digests of popular information published during the earlier part of the century; and even in some of a much later date there will be found to exist only the most vague and inaccurate intelligence on the subject of the long-neglected and almost preterlapsed Order.

Let us take the following instances:—

An article *sub voce* "Malta," of the specified date of 1811, in the "Encyclopedia Perthensis," states that "the Order may be considered as at an end."

The "Encyclopedia Americana," published at Philadelphia in 1831, has an article in volume 7, under the head of "John St. Knights of," which says—"Of the eight languages above mentioned, the English became extinct in the 16th century; the three French languages perished during the Revolution; those of Castile and Arragon were separated from Malta at the peace of Amiens, and the Italian and German languages have since been abolished. Thus the Order of St. John is to be regarded as extinct, and its restoration is the less to be looked for, as the island of Malta has been formally ceded to England."

The "National Encyclopedia," published at London in 1849, under the article "Malta, Knights of," records that "after the surrender of Malta to the French, in 1798, the Order as a sovereign body became extinct."

Other popular sources of information intimate that the Order yet exists, but in a state of the most utter decline.

The "Penny Encyclopedia," published at London in 1839, in an article on "Malta," says—"After the surrender of Malta to the French, in 1798, the Order as a sovereign body became extinct, and its domains in various parts of Europe were confiscated. It still, however, exists as a religious body, a phantom of its former greatness. Ferrara in the Papal States is at present the residence of the Grand-Master and a few Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, who subsist upon some scanty remains of their ancient splendid revenues."

The "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," published in 1830, in an

article *sub voce* "Knighthood," states that "the Order is now merely nominal, and the cross is conferred by several sovereigns, who lay claim to the title of Grand-Master. Among others, Paul of Russia celebrated a *mock election* of himself, with the concurrence of a *company of comedians*, and *sold the insignia*."

The "Popular Encyclopedia" has two articles "John, St., Knights of," and "Italy," which trace the Order to its residence at Ferrara, anno 1827.

Maculloch, in one of the early editions of his Geographical Dictionary (without date), under the head of "Malta," speaks of the Order as "virtually extinguished."

The English *Langue* had been accustomed, in fact, to view the Roman party as an isolated body of conventual Knights, utterly void of power as a representative Council of the Order, and occupying much the same relation to the Council at Paris as M. de Chambord now holds to the Emperor Napoleon; and although the Lieutenant-Master di Candida had an ample opportunity of asserting his own, and impugning its position, in 1838, when the appointment of the Champion Dymoke as Grand-Prior was officially notified to him, and in 1843-4, when the whole circumstances of the case were explained to him by the Bailli Count di Ferretti, (nephew of the present Pope), after repeated personal intercourse with the officers of the English *Langue*, he satisfied himself with enunciating the dictum disproved by history, that Roman Catholics only are admissible into the Order. On the revival of the English *Langue* care had been taken to make the proceedings known at Rome as well as elsewhere, and it is now admitted that they are recorded in the Roman Chancery. So utter was our ignorance of the pretensions of the Roman party, that even our Commissioner, who had resided abroad almost uninterruptedly for years, making the Order the study of his life, had never heard of them till he went to Rome in June, 1858. If a misapprehension has existed there in regard to us we may urge that that misapprehension has only been mutual, inas-

much as we believed, and could not but believe, that the Italian body had shared with others in the misfortunes and disorganization which have unhappily overtaken the Order, and was incapable, therefore, of exercising or even *assuming* a substantial supremacy. Until 1858, the English *Langue* had never heard the slightest doubt started as to the Venerable Council, or Commission, at Paris, being at the date of the Instruments of Convention the true executive government of the Order. Our impressions of the actual condition and character of the Italian party are fully recorded in the first official "Synopsis" promulgated in 1837, and in that of 1856-7. We had ample grounds for the support of our belief, one of which, carrying with it entire conviction, I may here mention.

The Bailli Count de Litta, who was formerly the ambassador from the Grand-Master De Rohan to the Emperor Paul the First, on the occasion of investing that sovereign with the "Protectorship" of the Order (1797),* writing to the English Executive Council at so late a period as the 23rd of March, 1838, speaks of the Roman authorities in this graphic and memorable manner:—"Après la mort de Tomasi, le Saint-Siège a nommé plusieurs Lieutenants du magistère, qui ont régé PROVISOIREMENT les affaires courantes et les *derniers débris* de l'Ordre; et les Chevaliers *en très petit nombre*, et devenus maintenant *décrépits*, assistent maintenant à Rome à un *soi-disant Chapitre, aux derniers moments d'une agonie prolongée* du dit Ordre."

The records of the English *Langue* furnish many similar

* Then described, in official documents connected with his embassy, as "the Sieur Jules René Bailli Comte de Litta, Grand Cross of the Order of Malta, Knight of Justice of the Venerable Language of Italy, Commander of several Commanderies, Knight of the Military Order of St. George, of the First Class, and of the Polish Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Rear-Admiral of the Russian navy, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sovereign Order of Malta and His Most Eminent Highness the Grand-Master to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias."

evidences in *official* reports from foreigners of note and position who had held all but the highest dignities in the Order. I shall mention one or two of them only—my confined space forbidding all superfluous details. M. de Neuhaus, whom Bresson styles, in his notice of the Order of St. John,* “Chancellor and Secretary of Legation at Vienna,” thus apostrophized the English Commissioner, the Baron de Pearsall,† on his appealing to him officially as Secretary, in 1840:—“Oh, yes,” he exclaimed, with a smile, “I am Secretary, or anything else you please.” Chancellor, if you will. The fact is I do the work of the Order, and it is too poor to have its grand-offices filled up; so that you may look upon me as representing any or all of them. The late Emperor countenanced the Order, and we have crosses and uniforms, but very small funds. The Order has an existence, and an ostensible chief in its Lieutenant, but Metternich really governs it.”

This candid admission of the Chevalier de Neuhaus shews the extreme depth into which the Order had then sunk in the Austrian portion of the German *Langue*.

A letter from Rome, under the date of July, 1845, says—“The Order of the Knights of Malta is entering on a new phase. For some time past, the members have had it in view to procure the little island of Ponza, to the south-west of Terracina. This island belongs to the King of the Two Sicilies. The Knights would undertake to *establish there and keep up a quarantine*!!”

One of the Italian Commanders (the historian Taaffe), writing under the date of 1852, gives the following account of the condition of the Roman branch of the Order at that period:—

“The Order is poor, and not able to do anything practically

* “*Précis Historique des Ordres de Chevalerie*.”

† A learned and talented colleague, who had enjoyed the advantage of a legal education, and was the author of several publications of great merit.

useful, and without a home; but poor only in comparison to what it should be, but otherwise rich enough to live with ease in a private capacity, and in Austria, Italy, Sicily has property. But that is not the way—neither according to the laws of honour, nor the spirit of our founder. Some have proposed reforms, but it is hard to come to practical utility in our days. Among them is one by one who, like myself, hates this vile *statu quo*, and wants to be engaged in a sovereign and independent spot in some exertions that may be practically useful to mankind, loathing an unmeaning level with ex-Kings, who perhaps were never of much use, as *we* were certainly. But for them (our Knights) Christendom would have been overrun.”

It seems that at some period within the interval occurring between the date of the late Bailli di Candida's response to the English address (1843) and that of the present writer (1852), a wide change had taken place in the views of the Roman Council, the nature of which is thus communicated:—

“ This reform there is —

1. That the Order shall be open to all Christians with no religious and small aristocratic proofs.

2. That it shall be placed in a sovereignty, but not an island.

3. Without any expense to the states—the very heavy expenses to be paid by the Order itself, with only a moral influence lent to it by the various nations.

Yet this reform has been little attended to by the world. So what can the Order but live lazily on its resources,* which are equal to the keep of a few horses and carriages, and a

* The name of my informant would not be specified in this instance, did he not in his widely-known work on the history of the Order record a similar evidence, in terms even stronger than the present; for he adds to such a statement an appeal to the younger Knights of the Order “wherever stationed,” urging upon them to “squeeze their means a little, for the purpose of rendering the age of their superiors as pleasing and honourable as possible.” The latter epithet

good table, like private gentlemen. But that idle existence is hideous to all high-minded people of our Order."

One more fact concerning these "high-minded people of our Order" will bring us down to the date of the latest report (1865):

"The Chevaliers of the Order of Malta, who reside at Rome have just elected the Marquis [? Count Alexander] BORGIA [absit *omen* from such a *nomen*!] Grand-Master [? Lieutenant Grand-Master]. There has not been a Grand-Master elected for years—the last indeed was Paul of Russia [? Count di Tomasi]. The sudden decision to elect a Grand-Master has political significance. It is said that one of the first steps of the new Grand-Master will be to *purchase a French daily newspaper* [!!!]—a singular way Knights of our days have of doing battle for their cause. We need not say that cause is the Papal power."

Let us take a brief review of the extraordinary characters, scenes, and circumstances recorded in these various paragraphs.—"Un petit nombre" of "dérépit" functionaries proposed, through a public appeal, to be assisted by sums "squeezed" out of younger members "wherever stationed"—an ingenious man-of-all-work, who is Secretary, Chancellor, or "anything else you please" in his own person, outvying poor *Caleb Balderston* as a factotum, a character that will become familiarized to the latest posterity in Scott's exquisite tale of "The Bride of Lammermoor"—the suggested "keeping up of a quarantine" in the wretched little strip of land called Ponza—and the proposed means of "doing battle" for the "cause of the Papal power" by the "purchase of a French Daily Newspaper"—these truly are a series of remarkably pathetic and comic incidents worthy of the dramatic reputation enjoyed by the Roman party as descendants of the "company

seems oddly applied. To "live lazily" upon the alms of other members of the Order can hardly be deemed an *honourable* condition. But ideas differ.

of comedians" who concurred in the celebration of Paul of Russia's "mock election" of himself as Grand-Master, preparatively to his sale of the insignia, as reported in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, *sub voce* KNIGHTHOOD.

I make no futher comment—such facts are volumes in themselves, and discourse right eloquently.

It may be observed that Sutherland, in his very carefully compiled work,* alludes only to the French Knights as preserving a dignified style in the ceremonial observances of the Order. He says—

"The formalities of the Order are still maintained with some degree of splendour in the French capital, and it continues to enrol a number of distinguished members."† The

* "The Achievements of the Knights of Malta." Vol. ii. p. 328.

† The Roll of the three French *Langues* between the years 1804 and 1843, embraced 6 Princes, 4 Dukes, 22 Marquises, 71 Counts, 12 Viscounts, 10 Barons, and 156 Nobles; and since the latter date the names of numerous other persons of distinction were added to it. The Bailli Baron de Saint-Lys, in a letter dated from Paris, Oct. 8, 1841, concludes with the remark that "the number of Knights diminishes every year, unfortunately, after a manner most alarming, in France. It is true, many are old and infirm. We do not number now more than eighty Knights, many of them of great age—not more than eight new Knights of twenty-nine or thirty years old. We have only one Commander, and two Grand-Crosses, the Duc de Damas and the Comte de Vitelle, late President of the Privy Council. The third, who was a Marshal of France, and Duc de Tarento, *Chef of the Legion of Honour*, is now no more. He was chief of the *Langue of Provence*." I may here briefly record that I visited the Grand-Chancellor of the French *Langues*, the Marquis de Saint-Croix, during his short stay in England, in the summer of 1837, at his temporary residence in Harley Street, Cavendish Square. He was an ardent enthusiast in everything relating to the Order, whose claims for restoration he had perseveringly advocated in almost every Court of Europe. His visit to this country was exclusively devoted to its affairs, and he was about to proceed with similar objects to Vienna. I believe that he wore out his life in fruitless services on behalf of the Order, having only the consciousness of desert for his reward. He was a man of singularly refined and pleasing manners, of a

date of his history is 1831. He refers, therefore, to a period *subsequent to the execution of the Instruments of Convention authorizing the revival of the English Language.*

I would crave then to be told how we are to reconcile this fact with the representation made by the Romish party, that the Council of the French body consisted of "a most unprin-

handsome person, and dignified address. His age at the period seemed to be about forty. I often recur with pleasure to the remembrance of his fervent sympathies for the Order—his varied command of anecdotal illustration on every topic of our discourse—but, more than all, his enthusiasm, so unaffectedly evinced, on subjects which the common herd of men regard with listless and stupid indifference. I never retired from the conversation of any stranger with more regret.

As the Marquis de Saint-Croix was a powerful instigator of the English Revival, his name has been associated with every foul epithet that wanton malice could string together for his disparagement. Of his moral character I know nothing beyond what the breath of rumour, often most capricious—ever forward with assertion, and too often backward with proof—has been pleased to declare. But it will be news to me when I am credibly—that is—logically apprized that the ordinary official acts of a qualified functionary are invalidated by his breaches of the Church catechism. The public, in fact, has no more to do with the *vie privée* of a person so circumstanced than it has to do with that of a professional singer in an operatic chorus.

To mark the difference of strategical principles adopted by our adversaries and ourselves, I may here allude to the fact that an officer bearing a highly-responsible commission under the patent of the late Lieutenant Grand-Master employed his authority for illegitimate purposes, on the detection of which, he was summarily dismissed. It would never, of course, have entered our thoughts that the occasion was one which exposed the late "Most Reverend" Lieutenant of Magistery and his "Sacred" Council to contempt or discredit, as sharing the disreputable acts of the official offender. Yet this mode of dealing has been freely resorted to with the Count de Dienne and his honourable brethren of the French Council Ordinary, on the *mere assumption* that one or more of their colleagues had been influenced by mercenary or corrupt motives in the performance of their duties. How reasonably or charitably such reflections were

ciplcd, dishonest set, forming a *soi-disant* duly-qualified Commission in Paris, whose swindling acts were the cause of much scandal to the Order." *Is it possible that they ever believed their own story?* It is with difficulty that I constrain my pen to notice attacks whose coarse malignity seems too palpable to impose upon any but those who would wish to justify them.

dealt forth—and that, too, against *sworn brethren* of a chivalric *confrérie*—I leave it to the reader to determine.

As I may not have occasion to refer again to the *personnel* of the Council Ordinary, I take advantage of this note to allude to other members.

A nephew of the Count de Dienne has been described as a hot-headed, obstinate young man, spurning at all "legitimate authority," and banded with a set of associates disposed, like himself, to create a schism in the Order, by getting up an opposition to the Roman supremacy. It is stated that the party were aided in their purpose by the mercenary services of an "unprincipled secretary,"* while the venerable Count de Dienne with judgment impaired by age, and blinded by the artful collusion of the "conspirators," lent a too ready acquiescence to the nefarious project.

Thus, to the turbulent insubordination of a misguided stripling, and to the profligate greed of his principal aider and abettor, the aforesaid "unprincipled Secretary," were owing the many acts of daring opposition to the "legitimate authority" of the Magisterial Council, and, amongst others, the preparation of the Instruments of Convention designed for the revival of the English *Langue*.

The Roman party are welcome to the fact if it be one; we will take the Instruments of Convention for what they are worth: and what do we find in them? ample proofs that they were executed under the authority of a large majority of the members of the Order (all "conspirators," I suppose, against "legitimate authority"), and we need not trouble ourselves to ask any questions about the motives which prompted their execution.

As for the Count de Dienne being associated with men of

* I retain in my possession a letter from my late correspondent, Sir Warwick Tonkin, in which he speaks of this "unprincipled Secretary," as an "honourable man." During Sir Warwick's frequent visits to Paris between the years 1826 and 1831, and in the course of his longer stay there in 1841, when he acted as our Commissioner to the French *Langues*, he was almost daily in communication with the dignitaries and officials of the Council Ordinary, and spoke, therefore, with ample opportunities for forming a correct judgment of its various members.

It is to be hoped that no portion of these scurrilous reports has been countenanced by the Roman Council, whom, however we may differ from them officially, we have hitherto looked upon as gentlemen and men of honour. Such reports are the mere inventions of a vicious crew of parasitical *in-trigants* in this country, who stupidly seek to ingratiate themselves in the eyes of those who have doubtless too much regard for their own reputation to give currency to such false and idle imputations.

What was the Order of Malta in its latter days without the Knights of the three French *Langues*, numbering, in 1788, according to De Boisgelin, no fewer than 808 of its whole members? Considering the solemn obligations, moral, chivalric, and religious, by which the Order binds its members to each other, and to legitimate authority, the very fact that the Catanian Council was defied and ignored by such a body, headed by a man known in England to be of unblemished integrity, the Count de Dienne, is proof of itself that it was effete, and of no account whatever after the establishment of the Commission at Paris. Nor will the endeavour succeed to disconnect the Count de Dienne from the successive heads of that Commission, for while his signature is attached to the Instruments of Convention which call on British subjects to rejoin the English *Langue*, it appears with that of the Bailli Prince Camille de Rohan, in the official Memoir setting forth

questionable reputation, it is almost idle to remark that the lofty historical antecedents of the fine old Auvergnat noble forbid the even momentary success of such an imputation. That truly venerable representative of the Order—full of years as of honours—had been the colleague of the Bailli Prince de Rohan, of the Baillies de Clugny and de Laysterie, of the Commanders de Châteauneuf and de Bataille, the successive heads of the Paris Commission; and all his personal connections were men of like estimation—the “*crème de la crème*” of French society—the “flower” of the French chivalry. He had resided at Malta during the reigns of De Rohan and De Hompesch, and his memory is associated, in enduring esteem, with the most prominently beneficial acts of the Order in later times.

the claims of the Order, promulgated at Paris in 1816, and with that of the Bailli de Laysterie, in the "Réclamation de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem," addressed to the French King and Chambers, in the same year.

The English *Langue* casts back on its authors the reflection thrown on those dead and gallant brethren* who struggled

* In the lapse of nearly forty years the noble brethren who reconstructed our *Langue* on the authority of a majority of the others, then eager to restore the Order through the medium of England, have all gone to their rest, and no suspicion can dwell on the perfect integrity of their deeds. To suppose that the parties to the Instruments of Convention were either deceiving or deceived is altogether beyond belief.

The falsehood and malignity of these attacks may be fairly inferred from the significant fact that the charges in question have been cautiously reserved till a period when the whole of the members of the Council Ordinary have been withdrawn from their earthly labours—till the echoes of the graveyard could alone reply! The blow falls not on the plate of the adversary's armour, but on that of his coffin-lid! The Commander Count de Dienne, Lieutenant Marshal of Auvergne, and acting Vice-President of the Council Ordinary, and all his noble brethren and colleagues, are past the reach of censure, if needed; and to vex their ghosts by unseemly, one-sided statements to which an explanation is impossible from the lips and consciences of those accused, seems to myself an act bordering on the sublime—of infamy! If living, our worthy *confrères* would instantly have repelled, and notably avenged, the outrage that sought to deprive them of their dearest treasure—the treasure of an unblemished reputation.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

These cowardly insinuations are now aimed at their posthumous repute with the perverse design of invalidating their official acts—a design betraying only the impotent malice of such rabid calumniators. Facts, well ascertained, emphatically proclaim the utter falsity of all such unworthy reflections, and they recoil, in a heightened degree, upon those who have fabricated, or put them in circulation. The ingredients of the "poisoned chalice" are equitably reserved for their "own lips."

generously to restore the fallen Order when it was betrayed and deserted by others. They existed while the dispersion from Malta was yet recent, and before the noble and generous principles which had been maintained there by the Knights as a Body, had yielded to the demoralization which has since befallen the Order on the Continent, and they have left, to their representatives in England, their own bright history to honour and proclaim, in their Deeds of Convention, in expressions indicating the most just and extended views of policy, and almost foreshadowing the happy union which has taken place a generation later, between France and England.

The members of the Paris Commission looked upon the Ferrara prohibition as an unwarrantable interference, to be treated with just contempt, and pursued their aim of recruiting the English *Langue* with Englishmen,—their principle having manifestly been to uphold the Order intact and undivided, under the spiritual protection or patronage of the Pope, as expressed in their documents, but not under his temporal authority; while, on the other hand, the Italians were by a natural instinct making terms for themselves with His Holiness as their own sovereign, and thereby surrendering the great and primary principle of the Order's being *sovereign* and *independent*, and converting it, as far as depended upon them, into a mere Italian or Roman institution.

One wonders whether these gentlemen ever have a gleam of the glorious past, in such noble sentiments as were expressed by the French *Langues*, in 1816, in their “*Mémoire Historique* :”—“*Car l'ordre de Malte était ce qu'il fut, ce qu'il sera toujours, un Ordre souverain et indépendant, qui, pour agir et pour posséder, n'avait pas besoin de l'agrément et de l'homologation des autres puissances. Ses traités, ses ambassades, ses manifestes, tous les actes suprêmes, émanés de lui depuis le 12^e siècle, et notamment depuis ses établissemens à Rhodes par droit de conquête, et à Malte par concession légale et régulière, prouvent que cet Ordre exerçait à la face de l'Europe une pleine et entière souveraineté, et qu'il ne relevait*

pour l' administration temporelle d' aucun gouvernement étranger ; en lui seul était la force, en lui étaient ses pouvoirs et sa volonté ; en cent occasions diverses il prouva sa *parfaite indépendance*, en faisant la guerre ou la paix, en dirigeant à son gre de vastes armements, en recevant des légations et en stipulant librement avec des peuples également libres des conventions de toute espèce."—p. 46.

That the same system of submission to the dictates of the reigning Pontiff prevailed at the date of the Vice-Chancellor Di Spada's speech, is proved by the Papal Brief of the 3rd of July, 1858, to the then Lieutenant Grand-Master, the Count di Colloredo, instructing him to remodel the internal rule of the Order, and to extend its operations to the Holy Land ; thereby regulating both the external and internal affairs of the Order. An historical *précis*, by an Anglo-Roman Chevalier, makes the *façon de faire* even more clear. In reference to the Order he says that " a scheme has been laid at the feet of the Holy Father, as head of the Church and of all Religious Orders, and that His Holiness received the proposals very favourably, and submitted them to a committee of seven cardinals, to which was added the *Head of the Order*, his *Excellency the Count Colloredo* !!! "

There are men, doubtless, who would take us back to the days of King John, when the Pope disposed of kingdoms, and who, considering everything sanctified that is done by his authority, would, on the same principle that prevailed at Rome a century back, when Cardinal York was held to be Henry the Ninth, King of England, maintain that the Catanian Council, and those claiming representation from it, constituted the only lawful Mastership of the Order of St. John ; but even admitting that the Pope adhered exclusively to that Council, and disowned the Paris Commission,—which does not appear, inasmuch as his Bull of the 10th of August, 1814, sanctioning its establishment, was never rescinded,—he must indeed be a recreant Knight of the Order, ignorant of its history and glory, who would support such a doctrine. To an Englishman the

principle is as clear as day, that the legitimacy in this case was inherent in the Order itself, to the utter exclusion of the Pope, who had no more right to appoint a Master or Lieutenant of the *Sovereign* Order of St. John of Jerusalem, than he has to install a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ; and this great principle could not be invalidated by the fact of a few Italian Knights, his own subjects, having prostrated themselves before him in the midst of their distress. Such a proceeding could not implicate the Order at large, and was virtually annulled and rectified by the Convocation of its members at Paris, in 1814, when the Order once more shewed itself *sovereign and self-supporting*, entitled to conduct its own affairs, and to elect its own rulers, *independently of all princes and potentates whatever*. After the Convocation took place, the Italian party still adhered to the Pope, but by doing so, unquestionably deserted the Order and its principles ; and, this being the case, can no more be regarded as a legitimate branch of it, than the Knights of St. John in Spain and Prussia, who, like themselves, have sought the *exclusive* protection of their sovereigns, and thereby become mere state subordinates ;—while the *Langue* of England, on the other hand, being derived from the Order in its integrity, and not from the Pope, may claim to be the only legitimate branch of the venerable and illustrious institution now in existence ; thus proving England still to be, as admitted by the gallant French Knights forty-one years ago, the “ protectress of all oppressed greatness,” and even the last asylum of the far-famed Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Chapter the Sixth.

"In spite of Romish opposition," says Colonel Porter, in an able article in "Notes and Queries," "the English *Langue* will flourish and increase long after the King of Italy has placed his heel upon the last relics of the few fragments which still cling together at Rome; and the Order of St. John will most probably eventually owe its rescue from utter annihilation and oblivion to that Protestant English *Langue*, upon which such a bitter attack is now being made." And again he writes, in the same paper, in a tone of justly-indignant censure:—

"Let me ask why, since the English *Langue* has been revived for a period of upwards of thirty years, have we heard nothing of any protest against its validity prior to that quoted by Sir George Bowyer, and which is dated in 1859? I may perhaps be enabled to let in a little light on this matter for the information of such readers as take an interest in the question.

"When the *Langue* was first revived in England, the Roman authorities, though prudently forbearing from an open recognition of it, were disposed to look upon it with a favourable eye. Several English Roman Catholics—one of whom, at least, had been originally received into the Roman branch of the Order, joined the *Langue*, and hopes were entertained that the revived English branch might be easily converted into an *engine of Papal propagandism* in England. Latterly, however, as the *Langue* became more fully developed, and when the accession of a large number of influential members, whose attachment to their national Church could not be questioned, had rescued it from any possibility of becoming a Roman Catholic fraternity, the enmity of that party has been most virulent and venomously directed against it. Several of the Romanists in its ranks have resigned their posts, and the

word has evidently gone forth from head-quarters to endeavour to stifle the revived but heretical *Langue*, by impeaching its validity. The authorities at Rome are by no means prepared tamely to witness the establishment of a second Protestant branch similar to that of Brandenburg, which they strove so long, though in vain, to resist. ‘*Hinc illæ lachrymæ !*’ ”

Yes—and hence the activity of their agents in this work of conspiracy. But of what importance, it may be asked, is the opposition of a “knot” of obscure and concealed *ultramontane* Romanists in England, whose ‘idle wind’ in the affair ought to be regarded with no further consideration than the rancid breath of a like number of Italian *carbonari*? In England the Great Officers are known men, and all of sufficient personal honour, veracity, and integrity; and, this being the case, have nothing to care for the insidious enmity of any unscrupulous, priest-ridden *clique*, whether they may be located on the banks of the Thames, or on those of the Tiber.

“Between ourselves and any conscientious gentlemen,” writes one of our party, “shades in religious observances or belief will never for an instant be a wall of separation; although we abhor *priestcraft* and *ultramontane Romanism*, as we abhor that spirit, whether in Faith or in Politics, which we consider most detrimental to the immortal welfare and the temporal happiness of mankind.”

And here I quote the justly-conceived and emphatically-expressed sentiments of another member of our English confraternity:—“In this country the Knights of St. John are what they profess to be—a body of chivalrous-minded gentlemen—*pur et simple*—holding Christian principles, and ready at any moment to denounce Episcopalianism, Presbyterianism, and Romanism, whenever one, all, or any of them come into antagonistic contact with the plain and paramount injunctions of our common Divine Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Whilst, then, we shall be here as intolerant of the bigotry of those men, whether in England, France, Italy, Germany, or the Peninsula, who are troubling the waters of

undefiled Christianity, as the blessed Founder of our Faith himself was with those in Jerusalem who had made the House of Prayer a den of thieves, we will at the same time fling the door of the *Langue* of England as widely open as it is possible to make it, for the free and open admission of Christians of whatever denomination, who simply want to make their way to Heaven."

We are willing to be on friendly terms with the Italian party, if they will meet us on a fair and equal footing, as joint members and representatives of the several remnant divisions of a cosmopolitan confraternity; and we are disposed—freely disposed—to agree to any just and equitable measure that will assist in restoring the entire body to a state of cordial and compact union. Be it understood, however, that we make no overture beyond that of civility,—not admitting that the members of the Order who derive their origin from the Chapter presided over by the Count Borgia have any status equal to that by whose authority the *Langue* of England has been enabled to acquire a separate and substantial organization. We point to the seals and signatures of our Instruments of Convention executed in the name of the entire Order, and we ask what equal proof the Roman party can shew, that their title is derived from the Order itself—the *Sovereign and Independent* Order of St. John.

We care nothing for their "Most Eminent Master,"—their "Sovereign Prince," the crazy Paul the First—nothing for their "august protectorship" at the "imperial hands" of his successor—nothing for the "gracious favours" of their "Holy Father" the Pope—nothing for the heaps of benefactions conferred upon them by the late swarm of Italian or Austrian princelets. We shew the deeds of a title derived from the Order itself, and they are a sufficient authority for us. They give us our proper eighth share of the independence, rights, and privileges of that Order, and we ask no more. We are satisfied with our title, and seek no corroboration of it from the Roman Council.

We are men who despise all petty recriminations and "harkings back" to miserable *bygones*. The squabbles of times of misfortune we try to forget. We love peace, and are anxious to see our labours of charity more widely extended, so that the Order may become a source of practical good to mankind. If, then, such an alliance as mutual courtesy and an interchange of friendly recognition amount to be a thing of any value to the interests of the Order in Eastern Europe, the Chapter at Rome have only to signify that they are disposed to meet us on terms of amity, and we, on our side, will be prepared to accord a similar manifestation of good will; but if they think that such a small approach to fraternal relations involves any sacrifice of their boasted supremacy, we are very willing that they should still stand aloof from us, and exercise such supremacy solely over *themselves*,—as heretofore. The world, no doubt, is wide enough for both parties; so let each follow its own way. Their interests do not clash, and there need be no dispute between them.

The proceedings for the revival of the English *Langue* were fully explained in the official "Synopsis" of 1856, but they are thus summarized in Colonel Porter's very eloquent and interesting History of the Order:—

"The overthrow of the Order generally, by its expulsion from Malta, merely placed all the other Languages in the same position as that of England, and did not in any way affect the latter. In the years 1826 and 1827, however, three several Instruments of Convention were signed in Paris by the Languages of France, with the consent of those of Spain and Portugal, authorizing a re-organization of the Venerable Language of England. In pursuance of this Convention, on the 29th of January, 1831, a Chapter of the Knights then forming the English Language was held, at which an envoy extraordinary* from the Continental Languages was present.

* Philippe Count de Chastelain, who, with the Marquis de Saint-Croix, Victor Count de Totems de Feuillasse, the Count de Dienne,

At this Chapter the late Sir Robert Peat was elected Grand-Prior of England, and the Language regularly resuscitated. Since that date its various dignities have been held by a succession of distinguished functionaries, who, whilst adding lustre to the Order of their adoption, have themselves gloried in

and Mr. Currie, executed the Instruments of Convention. He was the bearer of instructions transmitted by the Council Ordinary, a copy of which was afterwards delivered to the Agent-General for deposit in the English archives. I had frequent opportunities, in the years 1835 and 1837, of examining at my leisure the whole body of papers in Mr. Currie's possession, throwing, as they did, much additional light upon many points referred to in the present narrative. It is deeply to be regretted by the English members of the Order that, at his death, his nephew, unconscious of the value of many of these documents, devoted the entire body to destruction. Similar losses, though of far less importance, were sustained on the demise of Sir Robert Peat, and on that of Mr. Bromley.

Mr. Currie was an officer appointed, not by the English Council, but by the French Council Ordinary, and his employment as Agent-General has been superciliously derided in consequence of his having been connected with trade. As his main occupation in the service of the Order was to be directed to the provision of naval and military stores for the equipment of an expedition to the Morea during the War of Liberation in Greece, it is difficult to see how a better selection could have been made for the post than in the person of a man who during a very active life had been engaged on a large scale in business operations as an Indian, Colonial, and General Outfitter in Regent Street, London. Clothing and accoutrements had been objects of merchandize with which his commercial pursuits had been especially connected. A person of aristocratic breeding and ideas would have been in such a situation as much out of his element as a fish on the top of Strasburg Cathedral. Having known Mr. Currie as a very able *employé*, I have much satisfaction in recording the uniform sentiments of approbation and confidence which his zealous labours in the service of the *Langue* most justly merited. He was not a member of any class of the Order.

I append a few lines promiscuously taken from one of his letters, which will shew how warm an interest he took in the proceedings of the English *Langue* :—"I am satisfied that this Order is capable of affording more effectual and impartial protection to Commerce, than

being enrolled amidst the ranks of so time-honoured a fraternity. These dignities are at the present moment occupied as follows :—Grand-Prior of England, Vice-Admiral Sir A. D. Arbuthnott; Grand-Prior of Ireland, Count de Salis; Bailiff of Aquila, the Duke of Manchester; Chief Preceptor of Scotland, J. Burnes, K.H., F.R.S.; Secretary-General, Major-General J. Ramsay; Chancellor, Major-General W. J. Browne, C.B.; Receiver-General, Baron de Bliss; Deputy-Secretary-General, Archivist, and Judge of Arms, R. Bigsby, LL.D.; Registrar and Deputy-Receiver-General, J. W. Bryans; Commissioner for India, General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.; Mediterranean, Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B.; Canada, Colonel Sir A. Mac Nab, Bart.; Italy, the Duke

any individual State, however powerful, as the latter would naturally desire the destruction of all commerce but its own: whereas, the former, being composed of Knights of all Nations, would protect alike the Trade of all Nations. Upon the same principle it is capable of affording the most impartial mediation between States, and of reconciling great national interests, as in the case when the Grand-Master, the brave L' Isle Adam, became mediator between the two greatest monarchs of the age, Francis the First of France, and the Emperor Charles the Fifth of Spain, when the former was a prisoner of war in the hands of the latter, in Spain. Francis obtained his liberty through the wise and impartial negotiations of the Grand-Master, to whom the important matter was referred. The General Councils of the Order being, as it were, a Congress of all Christendom, in which each nation, however small, may be represented by native Knights to protect its interests,—not, however, to interfere in the internal government of States, but to protect their external interests and commerce, which they may not singly be able to do—as, for instance, the Hanse Towns, and other maritime minor powers, are at this day [1831] obliged to purchase the freedom of navigating the Levant by a heavy and disgraceful tribute to the Barbary States. Upon these and many other benefits which may result from the restoration of this Order upon sound and honourable principles, I shall from time to time have great pleasure in communicating with you, and have not the least doubt, from your great experience and literary acquirements, we shall, by unanimity and good feeling, pursue a course that will lead to a successful and happy result.”

Louis di Riario-Sforza; Switzerland, the Baron de Salis-Soglio; Brandenburg, Major W. Porter, R.E.; Spain, Colonel Sir W. L. Freestun, &c., &c.

"On the 24th of June (St. John's Day), the Chapter-General of the Language is annually convoked, and during the remainder of the year its powers are delegated to a Capitular Commission composed as follows:—Baillies, the Duke of Manchester, Count de Salis, Burnes, and General Ramsay, and the Commanders, General Browne, Major W. Porter, Colonel Sir W. L. Freestun, Sir E. Hoare, Bart., Major F. Wollaston, and R. Bigsby.

"Such is the present constitution of the English Language of the Order of St. John, which contains amidst its ranks some of the proudest names on the roll of British chivalry. The Italian revolution threatens to deprive those branches of the Order that were dependent on the Pope and minor Italian sovereigns, of all vitality, and renders it probable that ere long England will maintain within her bosom the last solitary relic of a fraternity who, for upwards of seven centuries, have mustered beneath their banner, so much of the best and noblest blood of Christendom."

It would be a tedious and fruitless task to detail the minutest facts associated with the great measure of re-establishing the English *Langue*. The objects of that measure have already been stated, nor can any doubt exist as to the entire legal competency of the means employed for its restoration. From the date of its revival up to December, 1862, the Roll of Members included:—Of Peers and Peerage families, 13; Foreign Noblemen and their families, 21; Baronets and Baronets' families, 23; High Civil Functionaries, 12; Admirals, Generals, and Field-Officers, 38; with others eligible on account of their high social standing, and honourable descent and connection. Of these one-third had already been received into other recognized Orders. Since the period mentioned numerous additions have been made to the List.

I take advantage of the present opportunity to pay a debt

of deserved gratitude, on behalf of the Order, to such of the English brethren as have more materially contributed to the re-establishment and prosperity of their national *Langue*.

I have elsewhere alluded to the important labours of Sir Robert Peat, Sir Richard Broun, Baronet, the Baron de Pearsall, and Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, (all deceased), and must now add a similar record of the powerful assistance given by other members.

Sir John Philippart, K.G.V. and K.N.S., took a most active part, as Vice-Chancellor, in the measures concerted for the revival of the *Langue*.

The late Stretch Cowley Bromley, Esquire, through the aid of his great professional learning, and his devoted energy, lent, as Grand-Secretary, a strong support to the efforts of Sir Robert Peat in its re-organization.

The zealous co-operation afforded on several interesting occasions by the late Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth and Sir William Hillary,* Baronets, are deserving of eminent recog-

* A most eloquently written and important Essay by this gentleman attracted great attention on the Continent as well as in England—"An Address to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem on the Christian Occupation of the Holy Land, as a Sovereign State under their Dominion," by Sir William Hillary, Baronet, Lieutenant Turcopolier, Knight Grand Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, author of "An Appeal to the British Nation on the formation of a National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck;" "The Naval Ascendency of Britain," &c. London, John Mortimer, 21, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square. 1841. I premise the thanks of the reader for offering him an interesting passage for his perusal:—

"Honoured as I have been by the favourable reception my efforts have met with from my *confrères*, by the adoption of my suggestions, and by those high dignities in the British *Langue* to which they have advanced me, I can, perhaps, the best express the warm feelings I entertain for these flattering tokens of their approbation, by redoubling my efforts in the discharge of those duties to which they have thus called me—and by earnestly entreating my Brother Knights of every *Langue* of our noble fraternity, cordially, strenuously, and energetically to unite in advancing this great and sacred

nitition ; as also are in an equal degree the exertions of Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, Baronet, in reference to many of the earlier measures of the *Langue*.

The late Dr. James Burnes, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S. (a Baron of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, so created by the present Reigning Grand-Duke, Ernest the Second), devoted himself, during several years, with equal energy and ability, to the business of the Council. His sudden and lamented death, in 1862, deprived the Order of one of its most enthusiastic and influential supporters.

Amongst those who merit especial commendation for the

undertaking,—to avail ourselves of the gratifying expression of the distinguished favour and high sense of justice manifested by so many powerful Sovereigns to that long-neglected Order, whose heroic predecessors, for two hundred years, were the sword and shield of Christendom in almost every stricken field in the Holy Land, over part of which, even at this early period, they held sovereign sway, who, for upwards of two hundred years more, after their conquest of Rhodes, were the forlorn hope of the Christian cause in the Levant, and who, for nearly two hundred and seventy years of their sovereign dominion in Malta, displayed their victorious banner against the maritime encroachments of the Moslem on every coast of the Mediterranean sea, and gallantly repulsed every invading foe from their shores, until, overwhelmed by the treachery and anarchy produced by the French Revolution, and the culpable want of succour from the monarchies of Europe, they became the victims of those events which tore from the Order the Grand Standard of the Baptist, under which her long succession of gallant Knights, by land and sea, had fought and conquered, through their glorious career of fully seven hundred years, and finally consigned their superb fortresses and territories to become one of the most splendid possessions of the British Empire. But that venerated Banner of the Order never fell in battle to a conqueror, it became the spoil of Napoleon, when Malta was betrayed into his hands, and by him was sent on board the *Sensible* frigate destined to France, but which was taken by the English, and is now safely lodged in the Tower of London,* not as a trophy of war, but it is to be hoped as a sacred pledge which may

* Where, also, are to be seen two pieces of ordnance, of exquisite workmanship, formerly belonging to the Order.

zeal they have evidenced in the furtherance of the Order's affairs, I may particularly instance Colonel William Burlton, C.B., President of the Council, Major-General James Ramsay, late Secretary-General, Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Baronet, M.P., Secretary-General, Major-General John St. George, C.B., R.A., Chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., Receiver-General, the Reverend William Bentinck Letham Hawkins, M.A., F.R.S., Chaplain-General, and the following gentlemen, members of the Council, Sir Edward Hoare, Baronet, Charles Pemberton Carter, Esquire, and John Furley, Esquire. Julius Alexander Pearson, LL.D., Registrar, Secretary, and Judge of Arms, the Reverend Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., Genealogist and Librarian, Captain John Burgess, Almoner, and the Reverend Edward Walford, M.A., late Deputy-Secretary-General, deserve notice.

It is to be lamented that a chronic state of indisposition in-

be restored to the Order by the magnanimity of that illustrious Sovereign who now wears the British Crown." Pages 13, 14.

Sir William wrote another Essay entitled "Suggestions for the Christian Occupation of the Holy Land, as a Sovereign State, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem." Same date and publisher.

I extract the following just and striking observation:—"Only recently England, France, and Russia took Greece from the Turk to place a Christian King upon its throne; but Syria, with as large a population of Christians as Greece, we conquer from one infidel to give it up to another. In what an anomaly are we placing ourselves. There is an incongruity in these things, founded more upon the expediency of the moment than on the great and unchangeable principles of justice and of truth. Is not Syria as worthy as Greece to have a Christian King? Are the classical associations which had so much influence on the affairs of Greece more powerful than the Christian recollections which must for ever remain inseparable from the Holy Land? Shall the ardent devotions of the disciples of Mohammed for the tomb of their prophet exceed the veneration of Christendom for the sepulchre of their REDEEMER?"—Page 4.

The worthy Baronet also republished the "Decree for the Foundation of the Restored Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in Italy."—Douglas: Penrice and Wallace, 1841.

terferes with the venerable Count de Salis's constant anxiety to take, as Grand-Prior of Ireland, a more active part in the concerns of the Order ; but of the warmth of his fraternal sentiments towards its members, and of the liberality of his support to its charitable objects, it were unjust to omit an emphatic *reconnoissance*. A Knight of the Roman, as well as of the English body, he strongly advocates the claims of the latter to possess an equal authority and independence to that enjoyed by the Italian and German branches.

A high degree of praise is due to other members, but the limits prescribed to my pen forbid the enumeration of further names. In lieu, therefore, of a special acknowledgment, which would have been very gratifying to my feelings, I must respectfully tender an apology for the enforced omission, accompanied by kindest fraternal greetings to each and all. My *confrères* will read with interest the excellent proposal suggested in the following letter, to which I again beg to call the attention of the venerable Council.

LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE MELANO.

" Park Road,
New Wandsworth,
S.W.
29th Feb., 1864.

"My dear and honoured Colleague,

"I have found amongst my books some other heraldic works that will be deserving of a good place in the Library of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, and on the first opportunity I will present them to it.

"A very simple and not unimportant thought has occurred to my mind, and I think that the idea is worthy of the sympathy of all our dear and honourable Brethren.

"It is proposed that we should one day all meet together (at all events as many as possibly can) and have our photographs taken united on one sheet.

"That Family Picture, as it were, would be precious to us all, and would, at the same time, be a memorial to perpetuate recollections which ought not to die with us.

"A small subscription amongst our Brethren would realize suf-

ficient to have the work well and artistically executed. The Photograph ought to be at least 2 feet 4 in. wide, by 1 foot 9 in. high—margins included.

"The said *Tableau* shall not be made public, but one or two copies will be sent to Jerusalem. See, my dear Brother, if in the execution of so easy a project, there is not the consummation of an act which every thing justifies. If you think it suitable, submit that idea to the next meeting.

"Believe me your devoted and sincere *confrère*,

"Colonel Cte. A. L. DE MELANO,
K. Cr. of St. John of Jerusalem."

The warm heart that prompted this "simple thought" *beats no more*; and the absence of his own portraiture from the proposed representation would, in my own mind, give a sadness to the picture. But how many attached *confrères* who, in the recent past, were sharing our labours or hopes in the common cause, have successively been withdrawn from us; how many more, alas, may soon follow; and does not the reflection seem to urge more forcibly the early accomplishment of my late correspondent's eloquently suggested counsel, that we should possess ourselves of a memorial that would be precious to us all, as preserving the recollections of those who yet remain;—"recollections which," as he feelingly remarks, "ought not to die with us."

Handsome donations of Books have been presented to the Library of the *Langue* by Sir Richard Broun, Dr. Burnes, Count de Salis, Count de Mélan, Sir Robert Alexander Chermiside, Captain Richard Sprye, and others.

The *Langue* is indebted to an esteemed *confrère*, Richard Woof, Esquire, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., of the City of Worcester, for the skill and care bestowed by him in the preparation of catalogues of the Library and Archives.

The Manual of the Order, comprising the Code of Statutes and Roll of Members, may be had of Mr. Pickering, Bookseller, Piccadilly.

The Prussian Order of St. John having recently forwarded to the Chancery of the English *Langue* a copy of the Statutes

and Regulations, together with a Report of the Charitable administration of the Order, the same have, by permission, been translated and printed for the information of the English members, and form a very interesting and instructive document, supplying many useful suggestions and details, the result of experienced observation and practical knowledge. Copies may be had of Mr. Pickering, Bookseller, Piccadilly.

It may be well to notify, for the information of such readers as may desire to communicate with the Order, that the Chancery of the Grand Priory is situated at 8, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

The Order of St. John in the British dominions is composed of three classes—Knights, Chaplains, and Serving Brothers. The Knights are of three grades—Baillies, or Knights Grand-Cross; Knights Commanders, and Knights of Justice. Ladies are also admissible, and may be advanced to the dignity of Grand-Cross. The Order also admits associates under the name of Knights of Grace, Honorary Knights, and Donats. The last are those who contribute to the Fund of the *Langue* for benevolent and charitable purposes, and they are entitled to wear the demi-cross of the Order.

No person can be admitted into the Order as a Knight of Justice, unless he is descended from four grand-parents entitled to bear arms, *i. e.* the proof of gentilitical quarterings takes in the father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, on both the father and mother's side.

The robe of the Order is black, having the white cross of eight points on the left side. A *sopraveste* and *grand cordon* are worn by the Baillies, or Grand-Crosses. The uniform is scarlet, with facings of white cloth, for the Knights of Justice, and of black velvet for the Knights of Grace and Honorary Knights. The robe is only used on occasions of especial ceremony, and the use of the uniform has been hitherto confined to the occasion of presentation at foreign Courts, and other public formalities. The badge of the Knights and Ladies consists of a gold cross of eight points enamelled white,

surmounted by a sovereign crown, and charged at the chief angles with lions and unicorns—a mode of augmentation adopted by his late Majesty King George the Fourth, who was an honorary member of one of the French *Langues*.

The riband of the Order is black, watered. The star or *crâchat*, limited to the Baillies, Commanders, and Knights of Justice, to the Honorary Baillies, Commanders, and Knights, and to Ladies of the Grand-Cross, is composed of white enamel, silver, or diamonds, and represents the same cross of eight points, but without the angular ornaments. It is not necessary to add a description of the differences of size and pattern marking the decorations of the several grades. The whole of the Insignia may be inspected on application to Mr. Robert Phillips, Jeweller to the *Langue*, No. 23, Cockspur Street, S.W., of whom may be obtained a series of lithographed designs, with a printed scale of prices annexed, on application through any Member of the Order.

The Grand-Crosses, Commanders, and Knights of Justice are privileged to augment their armorial bearings with the “chief” of the Order (gules, a plain cross argent), and every Member of the *Langue* is entitled to add as an external ornament to his escutcheon the badge of the Order, suspended from a rosary or riband, according to his grade.

The arms and genealogies of the Members are duly registered in the Chancery of the *Langue*, and form a public record of value to their families and descendants for ever.

The oblations made by entrants into the *Langue* are directly applied to the General Fund, no fees being receivable by any Officer or other individual connected with the Order.

A series of photographic portraits of members of the *Langue* has been commenced, which already enumerates twenty-six subjects, the whole of which have been executed by Mr. R. F. Barnes, an able Photographic Artist, late of 64a, New Bond Street, W., who has removed his studio to Morpam House, Lewisham Road, New Cross, S.E., where the whole series, or any particular portrait, may be obtained.

The series at present consists of the following portraits :—
The Count de Salis, K.R.E., &c., V. Admiral Sir A. Arbuthnott, K.C.S., &c., Colonel Sir A. N. Macnab, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander, K.C.L.S., Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. E. Agar, General Sir C. R. O'Donnell, W. R. Clanny, M.D., Sir R. Broun, Bart., W. Bell, M.D., V. Admiral G. E. Watts, C.B., &c., J. Burnes, K.H., LL.D., R. Bigsby, K.J.S., LL.D., the Rev. G. A. Warner, M.A., T. T. Williams, K.G.S., M.D., Captain F. A. Wilson, K.G.S., K.L.H., Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart., F.R.S., W. A. Laurie, F.S.A.S., F.R.A.S., W. Winthrop, Major-General Browne, C.B., Colonel Burlton, C.B., Major-General Ramsay, the Baron de Bliss, Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., Lieut. S. H. Burnes, J. Henderson.

The Festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24th), is celebrated by the Members of the English branch. At noon a Chapter-General is held at the apartments of the Chancery, previously to which, Divine service is performed by one of the Chaplains of the Order, in the Church appointed for the occasion, and an offertory is made for the hospital funds of the *Langue*. In the evening the Knights and Ladies and other Members, with their guests, dine together at the Inns of Courts Hotel. It has been suggested that a *soirée* should take place at the apartments of the Order in every alternate month throughout the term of the Chapteral Meetings, viz.:—from December to August, inclusive.

Letters have been received proposing that a Catalogue of the Library should be printed and circulated, that Members disposed to make contributions may not present duplicate copies.

Through the diligent and laborious researches at Malta of the Chevaliers Porter, Winthrop, Vella, Members of the English *Langue*, and of the Chevalier Watts, Member of the Italian branch of the Order, many documents of great interest and value to the *Langue* have been brought to light, and notes and extracts from them have been added to the archives of the Order here.

With a view of giving increased publicity to the revived Order in England, it was proposed to bring out a serial work similar to the magnificent "Livre d'Or de la Noblesse," edited by M. the Marquis de Magny, but introducing Portraits and Memoirs of the Members, in addition to their Arms. It was to have been embellished with accurate drawings of the Insignia of the *Langue* in colours, and illustrated with views of the Grand-Priory of Clerkenwell as it stood *circa* 1640; of the Preceptory House of Torphichen, as it now appears; and with other plates and wood-cuts. Further, the mine at Malta of unexplored lore concerning the *Langue* of England, discovered by the Members now or late resident there, was to have been made available to add a complete list of all the Grand Priors, Turcopoliers, Baillies de Aquila, and possessors of Com-manderies as they succeeded to each other, with a roll of nearly a thousand names of Knights, which would thus have been rescued from oblivion.

Recent advices from the Continent announce to us the intended re-organization of the Roman Catholic body, whose Council claims to represent the Magistry of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The revival of the several dormant *Langues* is said to be projected, based on a system of Papal *régime* and sectarian exclusiveness. This is spoken of as a measure which is best calculated to recover the influence enjoyed by the Order in the various European countries, prior to its fatal dismemberment in 1798. The overtures made by the Italian party to the Council of the English *Langue* in 1858, in reference to the proposed amalgamation of their respective branches, were interrupted by various circumstances not necessary to be repeated; but the report now alluded to suggests a necessity to refer to the fact that the union was intended to be based *on the principle of mutual religious independence*. Such an arrangement was considered by the English Council to provide the most effective means of realizing the great mission of the Order, whose distinctive motto, "Pro utilitate hominum," so emphatically declared its aim to be the

support of the sick and destitute in all countries, without reference to the religious creed of those whose sufferings rendered them fit objects of Christian commiseration. It is certainly to be regretted that mere dogmatic differences of faith should be allowed to oppose an united course of benevolent exertion, and that those who cherish the sentiments of chivalric loyalty to the Order should permit themselves to be drawn aside from the only path which could lead to the permanent and full revival of its dormant *prestige* and influence, in opposition to their more generous aspirations for the good of their fellow-men. Thus stands the matter at present. The increasing importance of the English body—the active course of benevolence inaugurated in its name—cannot fail to secure amongst our countrymen the respect and sympathy of all who would wish to see so ancient and venerable an institution raised up once again amongst us, *in the truest and broadest spirit of CHRISTIAN CHARITY.*

My narrative now reaches its close. I have endeavoured to show the relative positions and respective interests of the various branches of our Order from the loss of the Principality of Malta, to the present period. In conclusion, I would be permitted to offer a few observations in reference to the manner in which I have sought to perform my appointed labour. I have stated my facts, and constructed my arguments, with perfect fairness—adopting no adventitious support from rhetorical *finesse*, or from the laboured subtleties of the art of the special-pleader. I am a lover of the most extreme candour, and an uncompromising assertor of the golden rule of strict impartiality. I write for a cause which needs no championship but that of Truth ; and, in advocating its interests, I rely on the encouraging assurance of the old Latin aphorism—“*Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.*”

My book will necessarily give offence in certain quarters, but I trust it will incur an equal degree of approbation in others. But whatever results, in either direction, may attend its issue, I shall be cheered by the inward satisfaction arising from a

sense of duty faithfully discharged, however feebly rendered. In the fulfilment of a difficult, and, not unfrequently, a painful task, I have refrained from the indulgence of acrimonious invective, even in the shape of licensed retaliation, being unwilling to import into the several questions, already sufficiently provocative of irritation in themselves, any superfluous element of a still more bitter character. When, however, my subject called for the exposure of a great moral wrong, and especially when such wrong was sought to be inflicted on those whom Death had deprived of the means of resistance, I have not hesitated to employ terms sufficiently expressive of severe condemnation, although such terms must necessarily apply to certain individuals whom it was painful to allude to, in connection with the acts thus commented upon. Some of these are men in whom (to quote the words of a late colleague) "we thought that we should have found *confrères*, not in the mere lip-sense of the word. That hope, like many others that have sparkled bright for a time in the stream of expectation, has waned away; yet whilst a sorrowful remembrance is now all that remains upon this point, it may perhaps on both sides be rendered less poignant by the assurance that we can look back at least to that period in our correspondence, when we could address one another as *confraters*, as one that gave us mutual gratification." Gladly would I join hands in closest amity with any opponent who, having been awakened to a consciousness of his erroneous bias, would frankly lay aside all disingenuous feeling, and offer a cordial greeting to the truth. Such persons, as men of noble and knightly quality, acting in accordance with the obligation of candour and self-respect, appeal to a responsive feeling of confidence and regard. But there are minds which have sought, and will still seek, to stifle the truth—minds which have endeavoured, with equal cunning and effrontery, to paint every fact opposed to their sectarian prejudice or individual malice with the coarsest colours which a spirit of reckless hostility can select for their purpose. Such insidious efforts to undermine the position of the English party,

practised, I regret to say, by Englishmen themselves, I have fearlessly unmasked and denounced, and shall, whenever occasion may require it, continue to expose and stigmatize.

In spite of ultramontane *manœuvres* of all kinds, the English *Langue* has firmly made its way, gradually advancing its cause in the estimation of the intelligent and benevolent; and whether it may eventually be recognized by the British Sovereign* or not, it will steadily persevere in its "labour of

* The regulations referring to the acceptance of Foreign Orders do not, it is conceived, apply to the domestic branch of the Order of St. John, which, owing no allegiance to any foreign power, must be totally exempt from any objection entertained towards others differently circumstanced. I know not what reason suggested the exercise of an act of royal favour on the part of the late King William the Fourth towards the Commander Taaffe, a member of a foreign branch of the Order of St. John, whom His Majesty permitted to accept the Cross, and invited to his Court as a Knight of the Order. His Majesty might simply be disposed to perform a good-natured act, like the genial man and warm-hearted Prince that he was; but, taking this view of the question, I may fairly plead that His Majesty's breach of the existing restrictions in *any instance* must be held to accord with his *general views* on the subject, since it cannot be inferred that his Royal favour was intended to be confined, in such a matter, to any single private individual. As the precedent is a very important one, I shall here record it on the best possible authority—the written statement of the Commander Taaffe himself:—

"I laid my diploma of Knight of Malta before the King, and he ordered his secretary to write me a letter of invitation to his court with the insignia, &c., which, as from the "Fountain of Honour," will, I presume, suffice for every Englishman; and that letter from William the Fourth I have a full right over, and preserve it with great care, and shall be happy to shew to you or any person you like, and would enclose it in this letter, were it not from my fear to let it out of my own hands, lest it should be blown up on the railway, or lost in the Post-office. You may perhaps come to Town for the Duke of Wellington's funeral, in which case I hope I shall have the honour of a visit from you." The date of the letter containing the preceding particulars is October 4th, 1852.

A word or two here about foreign Orders of Knighthood:—"In all civilized and polished states," says Dr. Carlisle, in his "Concise

love." Having adopted a well-considered scheme of public utility, it will seek to illustrate its career by a diligent exercise of Christian ministrations—unceasingly extending its philanthropic exertions in every quarter wherein its unobtrusive discharge of such duties may be acceptable and beneficial. But the possession of large funds can alone qualify it to take the field with unrestrained vigour, and it must obtain the substantial support of enlightened and generous patrons. It will then rapidly increase the importance of its services in aid of the infirm and destitute.*

Account of the Foreign Orders of Knighthood," "these incentives to deeds of glory,—these rewards destined to crown military valour and intellectual superiority, as well as to recompense high personal merit of every other description, must ever exist. Even in the gloomy days of Cromwell, which displayed any spirit, save that of courteous gallantry, the ambassador from the Protector to the Court of Sweden accepted the Order of Amaranta, from the renowned Christina. Her Majesty invested him with the ensigns of the Order, upon its first institution, nor did the Protector express any disapprobation." He observes, also, "Those civilians who have received from Foreign Potentates the Decorations of the various Orders of Knighthood, cannot be deprived of the celebrity which led to the acquisition of such Honours, although they may be denied the privilege of wearing them."

I should be sorry to write a word that could be justly construed into an irreverent expression of dissatisfaction at any ordinance or regulation sanctioned by the Crown; yet I cannot but feel impressed with the moral injustice and doubtful policy of restrictions that debar merit of every class from rewards that are fairly its due. High achievements in science, letters, and art are almost wholly unrecognized by State approval; and yet not a day passes over our heads, in which we may not see a higher respect paid by public opinion to the claims of deserving men, and a far less degree of deference shewn, even by the lowest vulgar, for mere rank and wealth, unaccompanied by any personal superiority. Why, then, should not the authority of the State reflect more justly the light of public opinion?

* "UNION IS STRENGTH." "See," says a talented and wise observer, "how God teaches us this lesson in nature. It shines down from the midnight sky above. The light from a lonely star is weak,

It may appear unnecessary to remark that its members have no political objects in view, and that they seek no personal interests by or through their connection with it. They are actuated solely by the honourable desire "to prevent the destruction of an institution equally ancient and illustrious, which has rendered such important services to the Christian world."

All classes of the community are invited to extend their support to the Hospitaller Confraternity, as they did in the olden time. If the Order of St. John is to be more than a duodecimo reprint of the fine old folio copy—if its future history is to read as a fit continuation of its former glorious record—if it is not to resemble a dead lake of slumbering waters, rather than a majestic *réservoir* from which should stretch forth, by the aid of our active English engineering, broad channels through which the sparkling streams of benignant bounty should distribute their hallowed blessings upon the parched meads of human misery once refreshed by the same beneficent fount,—the sympathies of all true-hearted

but the mild gleaming of a thousand floods the landscape with radiance. It is stamped on the earth beneath us. A few supple fibres make the stem of the young tree; but, when years add to the bundle, it becomes the branching tree. It rises up in the surging ocean. Millions of insects have raised the coral reef, when one could never have laid the foundation. The same law holds good in the moral and social worlds. There, too, union of effort is the earnest of success, while isolated endeavours are comparatively unproductive." History shows us what stupendous effects have been produced on society by the efforts of a few united and earnest individuals, and the knowledge of such a fact should urge ourselves to vast objects identical with those of our Order at its origin, so far as they refer to practical uses congenial to the spirit of the present age.

The *Langue* of England now needs only such an accession to its ranks as the gentilitial families in the United Kingdom can well supply, to make the time-honoured Standard of the Baptist a "Laus et Tutamen" to all in their native land, and a never failing *point d'appui* for men of high chivalrous sentiment, active philanthropy, and social virtue.

men must be aroused to generous exertion, and accompany the representatives of this time-honoured society in their humane efforts to mitigate the distress and suffering of their afflicted fellow-creatures. The blessings of the needy and forlorn will pursue all such worthy helpers, as the cheering reward of their labours *here*, and a brighter compensation than even regal hands can bestow, will attend upon, and abide with them **HEREAFTER**.

Such, I most earnestly trust, will prove the long-perpetuated mission of the English Brethren and "Sisters-Hospitallers" of the Venerable and Renowned Order of Saint John Baptist of Jerusalem.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(1.) Prince Camille de Rohan, a brother of Prince Louis, was originally a captain of a frigate in the French navy, but emigrated, and entered into the Austrian army. He acted in the Tyrol, in 1805, under the orders of the Archduke John, and distinguished himself on various occasions. He was, however, obliged to surrender, with his whole corps, to General St. Cyr, as he was endeavouring to retreat to Venice. This misfortune caused him to be sent into retirement, with a pension. But a council of war having, in the following year, pronounced him blameless, he was again brought into active service. The Emperor even created him a Prince, and gave him the command of the army which was assembled on the Turkish frontier. When Napoleon declared war against Austria, in 1809, he condemned Camille de Rohan to death, for not having obeyed the decree which ordered all Frenchmen to quit the Austrian service. The Prince, nevertheless, persisted in his attachment to the Austrian sovereign, and fought with great valour at Wagram, where he received a wound. After the peace of Vienna, he retired from the army on a pension. The Prince de Rohan is a Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa.—“Public Characters of All Nations,” vol. iii., pp. 272, 273.

(2.) A long-forgotten body is attempting to revive its political existence. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards known as the Knights of Malta, have circulated in London proposals for a loan of £640,000. With this they intend to take the field in the cause of Greece, and of course to re-establish their own influence in that quarter of the world. But, however glorious were the past achievements of these gallant Champions of Christendom, there seems no present disposition to re-admit them within the pale of the European system. Even the London Stock Exchange, though it has certainly swallowed more manifest bubbles, shews great disinclination to lend its money to a body which can offer in security only some scattered fragments of property and the entrance-fees of its Knights.—Nov., 1823.

A very strange new loan was brought forward yesterday in the city, entitled “A Loan of £640,000 Stock for the Service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called the Knights of Malta.” As a money-jobbing transaction, this loan, from the smallness of its amount, has no great consequence ; but the terms of the

loan issued by the contractors contain assertions which, if true, are of considerable importance, viz., that the Order is to be re-established as a sovereign Order, with the consent of all the sovereigns in Europe; and, secondly, that treaties have been entered into, and cessions made to the Order, by Greece. It is stated, also, though not by the contractors, that the sovereigns of the Continent have consented to the re-establishment of this Order as a sovereign Power, for the purpose of extending its authority over Greece, and that the sum raised is intended to be applied to the organization of the Grecian armies.

Though there is something romantic, at first sight, in this announcement, we are inclined to believe it is true. The sovereigns of the Continent, who threw all sorts of discouragement on the Greeks, whilst their success was doubtful, now begin to see that the cause of the Independents must succeed. The care of the Holy Alliance now is to see that Grecian Independence be accompanied with as little as may be of liberty or good government. In the natural course of things, the Greeks, left to themselves, would establish an efficient Representative Constitution, which would be gall and wormwood to the Confederates of Verona. The Order of the Knights of Malta has therefore been dis-interred, to hang its putrid corpse around the neck of liberty in Greece. This Order is essentially aristocratic; it is composed only of nobles, who can prove a certain number of descents; it is a relic quite pure of the barbarous ages. We can only hope that the Greeks will resist, to the utmost, any attempt to give this body any authority in their internal concerns.—“Globe and Traveller,” Nov., 1823.

The following is a copy of the Proposals, taken from one of the Prospectuses preserved in the Library of the British Museum:—

Loan
for Six Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds,
Five per Cent. Stock,
For the Service of
The Order of St. John of Jerusalem,
(commonly called the Knights of Malta,)
To be raised
by the Sale of Five Thousand Bonds
payable to Bearer,
and bearing Interest at the Rate of Five per Cent.
per Annum, payable half-yearly,
without any Deduction, at the Counting-House
of Messrs. Hullett Brothers and Co.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem is a Sovereign Order. It has existed more than 700 years, and is acknowledged by all the Powers of Europe. It exercised all the rights of Sovereignty—possessed fleets and armies—named ambassadors—coined money—had its flag—levied taxes, &c. This Order is composed of individuals of the noble families of the different nations of Europe. Its seat of government was originally Jerusalem, subsequently Rhodes, and, lastly, Malta.

Buonaparte captured Malta, but Great Britain having conquered the island from the French, it was finally ceded to her by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. Thus, not only the island of Malta, but, also, property to the amount of 300 millions of francs, sold during the Revolution in France, were lost to the Order. It, nevertheless, has preserved its political existence throughout Europe; waiting a favourable opportunity to plant its standard in a place of government.

The emancipation of Greece has presented that opportunity. The Greeks reclaim their alliance with the Order, which formerly possessed the bailliwick of Negropont and the Morea.

Treaties have been entered into, and cessions made to the Order, by Greece. These circumstances have given rise to the present Loan; of which the following are the principal conditions, viz. :

The amount of £640,000, 5 per cent. stock. The interest to commence from the 1st of September last, payable half-yearly in London, on the 1st of March and 1st September in each year, without any deduction, on forty-four dividend warrants attached to each bond.

Two dividends to be retained in the hands of Messrs. Hullett Brothers and Co.

The Loan to be redeemed by a sinking-fund in twenty years from the 1st September, 1825; but the Order reserves the right to pay it off, at 80 per cent., on or before the 1st September, 1829, upon giving public notice to that effect, on or before the 1st of June, 1825.

As securities for the payment of the dividends, and the redemption of the Loan, the Order mortgages the whole of its revenues and estates, present and future, and more especially certain forests and other property now existing in France unsold, belonging to the Order, valued at twenty-nine millions of francs; and of which it will have possession, agreeably to the law passed on the 5th of December, 1814, as soon as the Order shall be re-established in a place of government, with the entire concurrence of the French Government, and other European Powers.

Independent of considerable arrears, the Order is in receipt of a

revenue, in the different states of Europe, to the annual amount of 3,790,760 francs.

Besides the annual revenue enumerated, the *passages*, or entrance fees of 4000 Knights, now inscribed, and ready to be admitted, will amount, upon an average of 3000 francs each, to twelve millions of francs.

The contract provides for the appointment of agents to receive the revenues of the Order, for the payment of the dividends and redemption ; and directs the application of the proceeds of the Loan to the objects proposed.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has no debt whatever.

The bonds will be divided in the following manner, viz. :

Class A. 200 bonds of £500 each.

B. 600 — £200 — .

C. 4,200 — £100 — .

5000 bonds.

The 1st dividend to be paid on the 1st of March next.

The payments are to be made into the hands of Messrs. Hullett Brothers and Co., in the following manner, viz. :

A deposit of 10 per cent. immediately.

10 per cent. on or before the 15th of December next.

10 per cent. on or before the 15th of January, 1824.

26 per cent. on or before the 20th of February, 1824.

56 per cent.

Discount, for anticipated payment, will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

W. Lewis, Printer, 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill.



APPENDIX.

NOTICES OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, COLLECTED
FROM THE PUBLIC JOURNALS, AND FROM A VARIETY
OF LITERARY SOURCES.

(From the "European Magazine," 1797.)

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE GRAND-PRIOR OF ST. JOHN.—
"KING JOHN'S PALACE," an ancient building in Well Street, Hackney,
the country residence of the Prior of St. John, who to use the words
of a celebrated historian, "was reckoned the First Baron of the
Kingdom, and who for state and grandeur vied with the King;" and
now to shew the mutability of human affairs, the principal apart-
ment is inhabited by a chimney-sweep! The above building is now
let in apartments, and forms a small quadrangle. The form of a
cross, with mitres at each end, is in brick-work of a different colour,
and the front is composed of tessellated bricks. It is vulgarly called
"King John's Palace," as are many buildings the Prince never knew.
The original name of the church at Hackney was St. Augustine, but
on a grant being made of certain possessions in this parish to the
Prior and Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John, the church
was dedicated to St. John.

(1830.)

At the peace, at Amiens, when the Order of St. John of Jerusalem had been virtually ruined by the confiscation of its estates in France and Spain, and its revenues reduced from £130,000 to £20,000 a-year, the establishment of a Maltese *Langue* was conjointly proposed by England and France; but the German Knights, the men of sixteen quarters, refused to serve with them.

(From the "*Penny Magazine*," Jan. 25, 1834.)

In the early part of the 13th century, the Manor of Hampton Court became the property of the powerful community of military ecclesiastics, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. From the Prior of this Order a lease was obtained about the year 1515 by Wolsey, the famous minister of Henry VIII.

(From the "*Naval and Military Gazette*," Jan. 7, 1836.)

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—This sovereign Order, esteemed the most renowned of the ancient institutions of chivalry, and whose declension was occasioned by the various convulsions caused by the French Revolution, is gradually recovering its consequence in the several States of Europe. On Christmas Day the Church of St. Francis, at Rome, belonging to the Knights, for a long time abandoned, and within a short period carefully repaired, was re-opened to the public. There was present at the celebration of High Mass, in full costume, M. le Bailli Carlo Candida, Lieutenant of the Magistracy, the professed Knights, and several Knights newly received. On the 1st of January the brotherhood, headed by their chief, set out from the church to wait upon the Sovereign Pontiff, who gave them an audience, and the formal assurance of his protection for the Order of which they formed a part.

(From a "*History of the British Possessions in the Mediterranean*."

By R. Montgomery Martin, F.S.S. 1837.)

Efforts are now making to restore at least the British language of the Order, and Mr. Broun has issued an interesting and admirably executed brochure on the subject.

(From the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1837. *New Series*, vol. VIII., p. 209.)

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEAT, G.C.J.J.—Died, April 20, at New Brentford, aged 65, the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly chaplain to, and a great confidant of his late

Majesty George IV., who, while Prince of Wales, procured him, in 1808, the living of New Brentford, of which he had been curate for many years. About fifteen or sixteen years since, he married Miss Smith, an elderly maiden lady of large fortune in Durham, who is still living, at the advanced age of 90; but from whom he had been for some years separated. His library, containing a good selection of theological works, and of Greek and Latin classics, was sold by Mr. Leigh Sotheby on the 23rd and 24th of June.

(1838.)

A numerous deputation of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was remarked at the coronation of the Emperor at Milan, and amongst the number were Grand-Crosses, Commanders, and several French Knights. The Knights of the Order wear a scarlet uniform turned up with white for the Knights of Justice, and turned up with black for the Knights of Grace, with epaulettes and ornaments of gold.

(1839.)

The Emperor of Austria has restored the forfeited estates in Lombardy to the Knights of Malta.

(From the "*English Chronicle*," 1839.)

The Chevalier de Beaumont, one of the last of the French Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, died at Malta last month, in the 77th year of his age. It appears that there now exists only one member of that Order, and he belongs to the *Langue d'Italie*. M. de Beaumont, being a lunatic, was allowed to remain in Malta after its capture by the French.

(From Burnes's "*Sketch of the History of the Knights Templars*," p. 45. Edinburgh, Blackwood and Sons, 1840.)

The Order of the Hospitallers of Malta, although in these days almost unheard of, still exists through its members, scattered over Europe. Few, if any, of the old Knights who belonged to the Order in its palmy days are now alive. One of the last of these was the Chevalier Greche, who died at Malta in 1838, where he had continued to linger amid the scenes of his Order's former greatness and glory. He was of a French family, and, it is said, spoke French of the time of Louis XIV. He was page to the last Grand-Master at Malta, in which capacity there is a full-length portrait of him in the palace of a Portuguese Knight. He often used to look at this picture; pointing the while to his wrinkles and white hair, and laughing at the change from the fair face and flowing locks represented

in the painting. Until he became very infirm, he was fond of society, and was frequently to be met with at the houses of the English, by whom he was much esteemed on account of his interesting recollections and traditions. It is believed that there now remains only one member of the Order as it existed before the dispersion, and he belongs to the *Langue d'Italie*.

(I am anxious to mention a fact which I trust will meet the eye of some one in power, as it relates to a neglect of interesting historical remains worthy only of a barbarous age. During a five years' residence in Malta, an English gentleman, of antiquarian tastes, had taken much interest in hunting up reminiscences of the Knights. He stated to a friend of the writer, that the hospital under his charge was full of old paintings, some of which were *decaying in cellars!* And that he was present when the "Black Hole" in the Artillery Barracks at St. Elmo was discovered for the first time to be a *most perfect little chapel!*)

(Jan., 1840.)

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has been revived at Naples, by an edict of the King.

(From the "*English Chronicle*," March 21, 1840.)

ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—It is a popular error, to say the least of it, to suppose that the Order of St. John of Jerusalem does not merely exist in many States on the Continent, but is actually in being in England. (Extracted from a very long letter to the editor, signed "Veritas." The writer is now a Baronet, and a Member of the Order.)

(From the "*Argus*," March 28, 1841.)

PROPOSAL TO GIVE A PORTION OF SYRIA TO THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.—A circular has been published at Malta, proposing to the Christian powers of Europe, that the Syrian territory comprised between Gaza, on the south, Mount Carmel, on the north, the Lake Gennesareth, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea, on the east, and the Mediterranean, on the west, shall be erected into an independent Christian State, under the government of a Prince to be appointed by joint consent of the Christian powers. We find it stated in the German papers, that a proposition of the same kind, but which would place the State under the protection of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, has been made to the Papal See, and favourably received.

(*From the "Argus," April, 1841.*)

The "Hamburg Correspondent," under date Berlin, 24th ult., states that it was in contemplation to restore the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. By a return lately made, it appears that there are still 32 members of the Order in existence. The last reception of the Order took place at Sonnenburg, in the year 1800, when several Knights were created, and, amongst others, Leopold, the present King of the Belgians, and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal Barchfeld.

(*May, 1841.*)

The decree of the Emperor of Austria for re-establishing the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, directs that the buildings of the ancient Priory at Venice, in the parish of St. Francis della Vigna, shall be destined to the foundation of the Priory of the Order; and that the Grand-Prior shall receive 2,000 florins (convention), or rather more than 5,000*l.* per annum. None but Austrian subjects can be appointed to the Grand-Priorate, and every facility is to be given to noble families in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom who may wish to make foundations connected with this Order.

(*June, 1841.*)

Advices from Athens of the 7th, announce that the Christian resurrection was gaining ground. The people of Rhodes had asked to be united with the kingdom of Greece. There was also an intrigue on foot in favour of the Knights of Malta, who, it would appear, have plenty of money at their disposal. The Cypriots were in a very restless state, and the authority of the Turkish Pasha was totally disregarded.

(*Sept. 11, 1841.*)

By a decree of the 15th inst., the Duke of Modena has officially re-established in his States the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. His Imperial Highness's intention to this effect we mentioned some time since.

(*From "Galignani's Messenger," Sept. 21, 1841.*)

Pope Gregory XVI., says the "Diario di Roma," who has re-established the Order of St. John of Jerusalem within his States, has formed the idea of calling it back to the primitive object of its institution, whence it derived its name of Hospitaliers of St. John, and has conferred on it the direction of the Pontifical Military Hospital into which are received soldiers of every class. As soon as

the Lieutenant of the Order was made acquainted with the intention of his Holiness, he hastened to prepare for the purpose the vast building granted by the Pope to the Order near the Ponte Sisto, in which 500 beds have been placed, and which was ready on the 1st instant to receive as many sick. The Pope has been in person with all due ceremony to bestow his benediction on the new establishment.

(*From the "Argus," Oct. 2, 1841.*)

The Pope has re-established the Order of St. John within his States, and conferred upon it the direction of the Pontifical Military Hospital. It was from the exercise of similar functions these Knights derived their primitive title of Hospitallers of St. John.

(*From the "Brussels British Gazette," Oct 26, 1841.*)

Joseph Aude, next to Scribe, the best comic writer in France, and the oldest of the French dramatic authors, died last week at Paris. He was a Knight of Malta, and had attained the venerable age of 86.

(*From the "Morning Herald," Nov. 25, 1841.*)

(Space would not allow of an introduction of the long article which appears in this paper, being the whole of Sir William Hillary's "Address to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem on the Christian Occupation of the Holy Land.")

(*From the "Morning Herald," Dec., 1841.*)

Died at Malta, aged 66, Chevalier P. Pariso, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight of the Most Noble Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Maltese Provincial Battalion, Lord Lieutenant of one of the districts of this island, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the late Marquis of Hastings, and one of the surviving representatives of the Maltese, who asked the support of the British forces in the war in which, in 1798, the Maltese were engaged with the French. His death is very much regretted. His remains were interred with all the military, civil, and religious honours due to his high rank, the Governor presiding as chief mourner.

(*From Sir Bernard Burke's Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, 1842.*)

We have prefixed to the subject matter of our compilation a few remarks on Chivalry, its institutions, incentives, and results. And

further we have noticed the origin of the great Religious Militant Orders that arose in Palestine during the period of the Crusades. These cannot be wholly considered foreign to the subject of which we treat, considering that both the Hospitaller and the Templar institutions were for centuries identified with all the chivalrous grandeur of the United Kingdom. The former of those, viz., the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the most ancient and esteemed of the number, is the only existing Knightly Order common to Christendom; and measures are now being adopted in all the Kingdoms contained within its Eight *Langues* for replacing it upon a foundation becoming its former splendour and renown. The Chevaliers forming the *Langue* of England are a Corporate body by royal letters patent; and to their number will be added progressively the flower of the equestrian *noblesse* of the United Kingdom.

(1841, 1842.)

MONCORVO VERSUS CANDIDA. *Prerogative Court*, Dec. 16, 1841, and July 19, 1842.—(A very interesting case reported in the "Times" and other papers of the day, in which, in consequence of the suppression of the Order of St. John in Portugal, the government of that country laid claim to the property of a deceased member, formerly a receiver of the Order, who had invested moneys in this country. A rival claim to the property in question was preferred by the Lieutenant de Candida, on behalf of the Order. The extreme length of the reports precludes their insertion here.)

(Nov., 1844.)

The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, in virtue of which, the property belonging formerly to the Knights of Malta is to be incorporated with that of the State, the government paying to the community an annual rent-charge of 42,000*f.*, which is to serve for the establishment of five new Commanderies, two of which will have an income of 3000*f.*, and three of 2000*f.* a-year each.

(From the "Globe," Feb., 1845.)

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.—This celebrated ecclesiastical remnant, the only one of the kind in the metropolis, is threatened with destruction, under the provisions of the new Building Act, complaints having been made to the overseers of the parish that it is in a state of insecurity, threatening the safety of passengers. For some time past the lodge entrance to the old monastery has been tenanted as a public house, and it is apparently in a very dilapidated

state from want of proper repairs and attention. A strong desire exists on the part of many antiquaries and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to restore this interesting part of the ancient building, and to convert it into a literary and scientific institution for the benefit of the inhabitants of the crowded district of Clerkenwell, in the same way as Crosby-Hall for the city, as it might easily be made available for the purpose, and it is intended shortly to convene a public meeting on the subject.

(The House of St. John, Clerkenwell, is said to have contained specimens of the arts, both of Europe and Asia, together with collections of books and rarities, the loss of which, in a less turbulent age, would have been a subject of national regret. It was set on fire by the rebels under Wat Tyler, in 1381, and burnt for seven days.)

(May 17, 1845.)

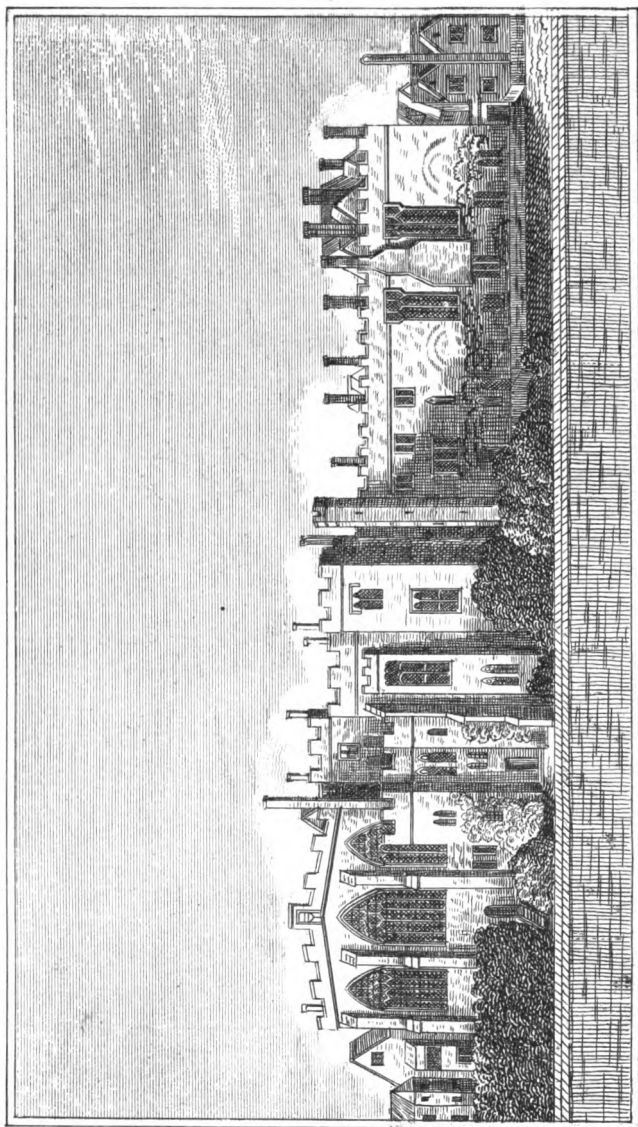
Died, on Saturday last, to the great sorrow of a large circle of relations and friends, the Viscount Edmund de la Gueriviere, Hereditary Knight of the Most Noble Order of Malta, formerly Page of Honour to his Majesty Charles the Tenth, and afterwards Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Cuirassiers, sole Nephew of Madame the Duchess Marshal of Reggio, born De Coucy, and Son-in-law of Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, Queen's Counsel in the English Court of Chancery.

(From the "*London Illustrated News*," June 14, 1845.)

A Vienna letter of the 3rd instant states that on the preceding day the Archduke Frederick, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Fleet, was solemnly installed as a Knight of the Order of St. John. The Empress Mother, the Queen of Saxony, the Archduke Francis Charles and his Consort, the parents of the young Admiral, and all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family who were at Vienna, graced with their presence this imposing ceremony. Field-Marshal Khevenhuller gave the new Knight the *accolade*.

(From the "*Morning Herald*," April 6, 1846.)

The "*Courier Français*" announces that the principal members of the illustrious and sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem have been summoned to attend a General Chapter, at Vienna, on the 20th of April next. It is said that the object of the contemplated General Chapter is to consider a plan for establishing a *Chef Lieu* of the Order in Algeria. If this plan be adopted, a representation will



From an Old Print.

Hemrose & Sons, Printers, Derby

C Bailey, Sculp

HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM, ABOUT 1640.

Eastern Side, towards St John's Street

be made to the French government, requesting the grant of a tract of land for an agricultural, philanthropic, and military establishment, on a basis which will permit the members of the Order who may reside there to obey the French laws, whilst they preserve the principles of independence belonging to the Order. France, containing, as she does, three of the *Langues*, has always been the nursing mother of the hospital—and, as the Order enrols Louis Philippe in its ranks, every encouragement may be expected from an enlightened monarch, whose high mission it is to re-consolidate France upon the ancient basis of her chivalrous and aristocratic institutions. Since the Archduke Frederick entered the Order some idea has been entertained of raising that young Prince to the dignity of Grand-Master; but the probability is, that the Western *Langues*, in whom resides the chief *esprit du corps* of the Order, will select for the Mastership a Prince dearer to the French nation, and one more acceptable to Christendom at large.—(An announcement of the contemplated meeting at Vienna, and of its intended object, also appeared in “The Times” of 16th March, 1846.)

(From Prince Labanoff's “*Letters and Official Documents of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.*” London, Dolman, 1847.)

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND THE OFFER OF IRELAND TO THE ORDER OF MALTA.—(About 1580, a project was formed, which Prince Labanoff has been the first to reveal to history, but which we trust will receive some further developments from those who have an opportunity of examining original records.) “As a preliminary to establishing Papal influence in Northern Europe, it was deemed advisable that Ireland should be given to the Knights of Malta, and that Malta should become a Spanish garrison; the Mediterranean, in the opinion of the negotiators, having virtually become a Spanish lake by the victory of Lepanto. The Archbishop of Glasgow, writing from Paris to the General of the Order of the Jesuits, declares that the Guises had resolved to sanction no enterprise of which the preliminary conquest of Ireland did not form a part, because that island, in case of failure, would be a refuge for the fugitives from England and Scotland, particularly for Mary, and her son, Prince James. It may be remarked as curious in this negotiation, that no one of the parties seems to have thought it worth while to enquire how far the transfer of sovereignty would have been acceptable to the Irish themselves. The Papal Court seems to have believed that it was as easy to choose a sovereign for the Irish as the English Court believed it easy to choose a religion! The offer of Ireland

was actually made to the Knights of Malta, and here is the Grand-Master's reply :—

“Illustrious, dear, and well-beloved,—According to the memorial lately transmitted to us of the intentions of his Holiness and his Catholic Majesty, having communicated the entire to those whom the consequence of the affair justified us in consulting, we have found, in the first place, and such is our belief, that our hearts, forces, and lives being employed in the wars of Ireland would not be less engaged in watching and working for the universal church and the Christian religion—to which duty we are bound before God and man—than our remaining here in this island, to resist the invasion of the Turks. We recognize, in all humility, our Holy Father as our chief, and his Catholic Majesty as sovereign lord of our island, and as the right arm of our strength and defence. And, therefore, we shall never fail to obey them in everything enjoined us. We thank them humbly in all sincerity of heart for the protection that it has pleased them to grant our college. For, without Spanish aid, we should soon be overwhelmed by the barbarians. We yet venture to represent, with all reverence to their sovereign Highnesses, that our brethren, nurtured in this climate, which is warm, and supplied with all the necessaries of life, might perhaps find themselves grieved and offended by being constrained to live in Ireland, a cold, watery country, and in no ways fertile. So that, instead of drawing different nations to join in this war, by the means of our said brethren, aided by the high consideration of their sovereign Highnesses, there may, on the contrary, arise a general disinclination and dislike for such an undertaking.”

(From “*Mona's Herald*,” Jan. 6, 1847.)

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM HILLARY, BART., G.C.J.J.—Yesterday morning, at his residence, Woodville, Sir William Hillary, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Venerable *Langue* of England, aged 77 years; a man not less distinguished for his great philanthropy than for his unceasing endeavours to promote the honour and welfare of his country, by increasing the civil and religious liberties of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (The article is too long for insertion here.)

(June 13, 1847.)

SALE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN SPAIN.—Madrid. A decree has appeared in to-day's “*Gazette*” putting up to sale the four great military Orders of Spain, and the Order of St. John of

Jerusalem. The sixth article of the decree settles that the purchases are to be paid for in 3 per cent. stock, which will consequently rise in value.

(From the "*Chelmsford Chronicle*," July 9, 1847.)

(From a very long descriptive article on the Order of St. John, opening with a report of the Chapter General for 1847, presided over by Sir Henry Dymoke, Queen's Champion, Grand Prior of the English *Langue*, I find nothing to extract which is not largely commented upon in the present work. I transcribe the following passage only):—"There are four kinds of Knighthood—military, regular, honorary, and social. The members of the Order of St. John are classed among those who enjoy regular Knighthood."

(From the "*Essex Standard*," July 16, 1847.)

On the 24th ult., being the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, a chapter of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem was held, the Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Hereditary Champion of the English Crown, in the chair. (A very long article.)

(From "*An Autobiography. By François René, Viscount de Chateaubriand*." London, Simms and McIntyre, Paternoster Row, 1849.)

CHATEAUBRIAND AND THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—"It was at this period that my brother, never losing sight of his original design, decided upon procuring my admission to the Order of Malta. It was necessary for this purpose that I should take orders, which could be granted me by M. Courtois de Pressigny, Bishop of St. Malo. I proceeded, therefore, to my native town, to which my excellent mother had retired.

"As Madame de Chateaubriand was a real saint, she obtained from the Bishop of St. Malo a promise that he would admit me into holy orders. He at first had scruples about doing so; the ecclesiastical dignity conferred on a layman and a soldier appeared to him a profanation which was closely allied to simony. M. Courtois de Pressigny, now Archbishop of Besançon, and peer of France, is a worthy and deserving man. At that period he was a young man, patronized by the Queen, and on the highroad to fortune, which he attained subsequently by a better path—that of persecution.

"I placed myself upon my knees, my sword by my side, at the prelate's feet: he cut off two or three hairs on the crown of my head—this was the tonsure, of which I received a certificate in due form.

With this certificate, 200,000 *livres* of income might accrue to me, when my proofs of nobility should be admitted at Malta—an abuse, no doubt, in ecclesiastical ordinances, but an useful provision in the political framework of the ancient constitution. Was it not better that a species of military benefice should be the appanage of a soldier's sword, than of the mantilla of an abbé, who would have spent the revenues of his fat living in the *salons* of Paris?

“These holy orders, thus conferred upon me for the preceding reasons, gave rise to the assertion of ill-informed biographers, that I had at first entered the church.

“This took place in 1788.”

(From the “*Morning Post*,” 1850.)

DEATH OF SIR JOSHUA COLLES MEREDYTH, BART., G.C.J.J.—In the obituary of last week occurs the name of Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, eighth Baronet of Greenhills, in the County of Kildare, Ireland, and head of one of the ancient princely septs of Wales. Sir Joshua died at Dover on the 27th ultimo, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 80 years. In 1798 he was knighted for his gallant military services; and, in acknowledgment of his conduct, while serving with their troops, he received from Louis XVIII., of France, the Order of Military Merit, and from the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt that of Louis of Hesse. Previous to the taking of Malta by the French under Buonaparte, in 1798, he was admitted into the sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem by the Grand-Master Hompesch, and for many years he filled the distinguished office of Lieutenant-Prior of the *Langue* of England.

(1850.)

The “*Catholico*,” of Genoa, of the 23rd instant, announces that all the members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem had been invited to meet at Rome in February next. They are to attend in person, or to be represented by delegates, furnished with regular powers. The French members of the Order are 11 in number.

(From Galignani's “*New Paris Guide*” for 1851. Pp. 242, 243.)

THE CABINET OF MEDALS AND ANTIQUES IN THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, IN PARIS.—A distinguished part of this noble establishment. Eight suits of complete armour, the sword of the Order of Malta, and the full-length portraits of Louis XIV., and XVIII., are the more prominent decorations of the room.

(From *Galignani's "New Paris Guide" for 1851. P. 451.*)

LA TOUR BICHAT, OR LA TOUR DE ST. JEAN DE LATRAN, IN PARIS.—A very curious square tower of the 13th century. It contains a low vaulted apartment on the ground floor, a larger one above, and a third at the top. This tower is all that remains of the house of the Knights Hospitallers, established in 1171, at Paris, afterwards known as the Chevaliers de Malte.

(From *Galignani's "New Paris Guide" for 1851. P. 562.*)

THE SALLE DES CRUSADES IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—A series of five splendid rooms in the Gothic style, forming a gallery of pictures relating to those interesting periods. The ceilings and walls are covered with armorial bearings of French Knights who fought in the Holy Land; the third room, bisected by a series of three arches, contains colossal pictures of battles fought during the crusades. Under the arches are three monumental tombs; the lateral ones, in plaster, bear the recumbent figures of Parisot de la Valette, and Pierre d'Aubusson, Grand-Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the central one supports the original marble statue of Villiers de l' Isle Adam in the attitude of prayer; the piers of the arches and the intervals of the wall between the pictures are filled with escutcheons bearing the respective names and dates. In the wall opposite the window are the oaken gates of the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in the island of Rhodes, given to the Prince de Joinville by Sultan Mahmoud in 1836. The shields above this gate are finely carved.

(1853.)

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—Napoleon III., by his decree of June 1853, prohibited the Order from being accepted unless conferred by a *Sovereign*, with the sanction of himself or his predecessors; and about the same time the Queen of Spain authorized Rivas to receive *three hundred* Knights into it. See *Supplement* (1853) to "*Ordres de Chevalerie et Marques d' Honneur*," by Auguste Wahlen. Brussels, 1844.

(From the "*Leicester Journal*," August 31, 1855.)

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The Anglican *Langue*, or *Lingua Sexta*, enjoyed from the days when Richard *Cœur de Lion* wore its cross on the plains of Ascalon, down to the reign of Henry VIII., the uninterrupted favour of Royalty, and a position corresponding with the wealth, freedom, and grandeur of the chivalry

of three noble and ancient realms. The Grand-Priors of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were reckoned the premier Barons of their respective nations. In the various continental monarchies the *Langues* of the Order are now busily employed in increasing their chivalry. (The article is too long for complete insertion.)

(From the "Times," June 3, 1856.)

ORDER OF MALTA.—Rome. General Farina, Minister of War, was strenuously exerting himself to complete the Pontifical Army, which on paper numbers 18,000 men, but in reality does not exceed 9000. The foreign troops in the pay of the Pope consist of two Swiss regiments, the second of which is a mere skeleton. The revival of the Order of Malta was again talked of. Knights might then be chosen in all the Catholic countries, to constitute a respectable and efficient armed force. But many insurmountable difficulties exist to prevent the realization of that plan.

(From the "Times," March 12, 1857, under "Foreign Intelligence.")

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.—It appears that the Sultan, who had already made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of the Church of the Nativity at Jerusalem, has, in order to render the gift complete, also given him the old palace of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is annexed to St. Peter's prison. The Greeks had long solicited the same building. These ruins have been surrendered to France on the ground of her considering herself as the representative of Catholic interests in the East.

RESTORATION OF SACRED PLACES IN JERUSALEM.—A French architect has been sent to Jerusalem to direct the restoration of the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin, and the Palace of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which the Sultan has presented to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. A French chaplain and assistants are to be appointed for the future care of these holy places.

(1857.)

LITERARY PUBLICATION RELATING TO THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—"The Knights Hospitallers in England;" being the Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand-Master Elyan de Villanova for A.D. 1338. Printed for the Camden Society. 1857. (*Vide* long and interesting Review of it in the "Times," 1st May, 1857.)

(From the "*Morning News*," June 1, 1857, under head "*Paris News*," from our Correspondent, Paris, Friday evening.)

A re-organization of the Knights of Malta is spoken of. There are at present but five members in existence, all of whom are octogenarians. Paris, Friday evening. (Allusion is here probably made to the Count de Colloredo, Lieutenant-Master, and to the four Knights who represent the Grand-Priories of Rome, Lombardy and Venice, the Two-Sicilies, and Bohemia, forming the Roman Council.)

(From the "*Times*," Dec. 15, 1857.)

THE INVESTITURE OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN WITH THE ORDER OF ST JOHN.—The "*Espana*" says :—After the baptism of the young Prince of the Asturias, the Royal child was conveyed by the King, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, to the Queen, who had remained in her chamber. A little later the Prince was made a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with all the ceremonies usual on such occasions. The King himself decorated him with the collar and other insignia; among the latter was a crucifix of oak, ornamented with brilliants, called the "*Cross of Victory*," famous for having figured in battles against the Moors, which was presented to the King by M. Mon and some other gentlemen as a deputation from Oviedo, in the Asturias, to which town it belonged. The Prince was also made a Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of San Juan de Jerusalem, and of the Orders of Charles III., and Isabella the Catholic. The Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) had sent his congratulations on the birth of a Prince of the Asturias.

(From the "*Daily News*," Dec. 30, 1857.—See article—"Lyons to Syria, through the Archipelago, No. 7. By an Autumnal Tourist.")

RHODES.—Passing through a gateway leading from the centre of the harbour, you come in front of the palace of the Grand-Master, with a somewhat ornate entrance, having a sort of oriel projecting over it. Another arch to the right leads to the street of the Cavaliers, on entering which I stopped involuntarily. There was no sign of life in it. Long and narrow, with high stone houses on either side, and gloomy archways opening here and there beneath them, the end blocked up by a heap of ruins—it had exactly the appearance of a mediæval city recently taken by assault and deserted. And in all

probability the aspect of this curious street is little changed from that which it presented immediately after its occupation by the Turks. The street is lined on both sides with houses belonging to the dignitaries of the Order, sparingly supplied with windows, each being a little fortress, and adorned with numerous coats of arms let into the walls and sculptured in in marble. These, with few exceptions, are perfectly well preserved, and bear the names of their owners, dating from the early part of the 15th to the middle of the 16th century. The doorways are closed by massive doors, many of them apparently the original ones, and altogether it presents one of the most perfect pictures of an aristocratic street of the middle ages with which I am acquainted. (I regret my inability to insert the whole of this very long and interesting article.)

(*From a Letter to the Author, Jan. 29, 1858.*)

The following passage from the letter of an English friend resident at Malta, may be inserted here, without entailing any breach of personal confidence. In graphic power and graceful treatment it is equal to any picture presented to the fancy by the genius of Washington Irving. I will call it

A DAY, DREAM AT VALETTA.—I have been much amused by your fanciful portrait of myself in the character of an old humourist bachelor. I certainly live a somewhat bookish and eremitical life—rarely going into society, and still more rarely into English society. And yet I have my relaxations, and pleasing ones to boot, when it jumps with my humour. You know, of course, of the existence of a certain happy country that has been rendered famous in all time for many wonderful and grand privileges enjoyed by those who have the good fortune to be born natives thereof? These much-to-be-envied beings enjoy advantages, passing rare, in virtue of the said birth. The whole range of the ideal world is their patrimony. They may live a joyous life in the happy valleys of their native *Utopia*, for such is the name of this Land of Bliss,—or they may migrate for a season to certain delectable châteaux en Espagne, or they may even, at pleasure, build for themselves castles in the ambient ether, impalpable to all but their happy selves. I can give you no very accurate account of its proper whereabouts—its latitude or its longitude—its statistics, resources, or what not: for all these minute particulars I refer you to Sir Thomas More. Its capital may or may not be the ancient city of Kennaquhaire; but, in short, of this favoured land I have the good luck to be a denizen. When in want of society, by

virtue of my rights as a citizen of this wondrous country, I can transport myself to a period of a couple of hundred years, or so, back, and mix with the great and good of other days. Perhaps I may be taking a constitutional walk in the Florian. Suddenly the *Utopian* spirit comes over me. I hear the carillon of countless bells—the shouting of the excited populace—and the roar of the artillery of St. Angelo. I distinguish the braying of the trumpets sounding the alarm call of the Knights to their “Quarters.” I hasten up the steep glacis—through the Porta Reale—I turn to the right—exchanging greetings with the gay and gallant Knights of France, who line the bastion of St. John, and crown the towers of the lofty Cavalier. I hasten on to the Bulwark of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the Italians are rapidly marshalling under their Grand-Admiral, the Venerable Di Monte. I plunge swiftly down the steep descent of the St. Ursula to the Post of Santa Barbara, where I find assembled the stately chivalry of Castille and Leon, lofty and proud in look and bearing, while mingling with their ranks and scattered here and there, may be seen some Knights of slighter mould, whose swarthy cheek, and fiery glance, bespeak the brethren from the banks of the sunny Tagus, or the vine-clad hills of the warlike Algarves. Suddenly, in front, a well-known familiar sound strikes my ears. A loud and deafening cry—repeated three times again and again—the note alike of defiance and of triumph of the Anglo-Norman—the warriors of my Native Land, “all ranked and ready,” on the Platform of St. Lazarus. Your true-born citizen of *Utopia* enjoys the happy right to despise an anachronism—annihilate an inconvenient date—even to spit at the dicta of old Father Chronos himself. So, in virtue of the privilege, I see, advancing from this group to meet me, the majestic form of Sir William Weston, his long white beard gracefully waving on his crimson sopraveste; or mayhap that of my Cumbrian relative (for I descend of his blood and lineage), the gallant Sir Thomas Docwra, grown grey in arms. The stately Grand-Prior begins perhaps to chide me for not being earlier at my post, but his lecture is cut short by the roar of cannon from the opposite batteries of St. Angelo, mingled with the rattle of the arquebuse, the drums, the braying of trumpets, and the deafening jangle of the thousand bells of Valetta. I run to the salient angle of the Platform, and there I behold a noble Galley, the Grand Carraque, in fact, entering the mouth of the Great Harbour, dragging after it, in triumph, two others, shattered and war-blasted, and behind each I see, trailing in the foaming billows, the blood-red, crescented flags of the vanquished Ottoman, while the stately Banner of St. John

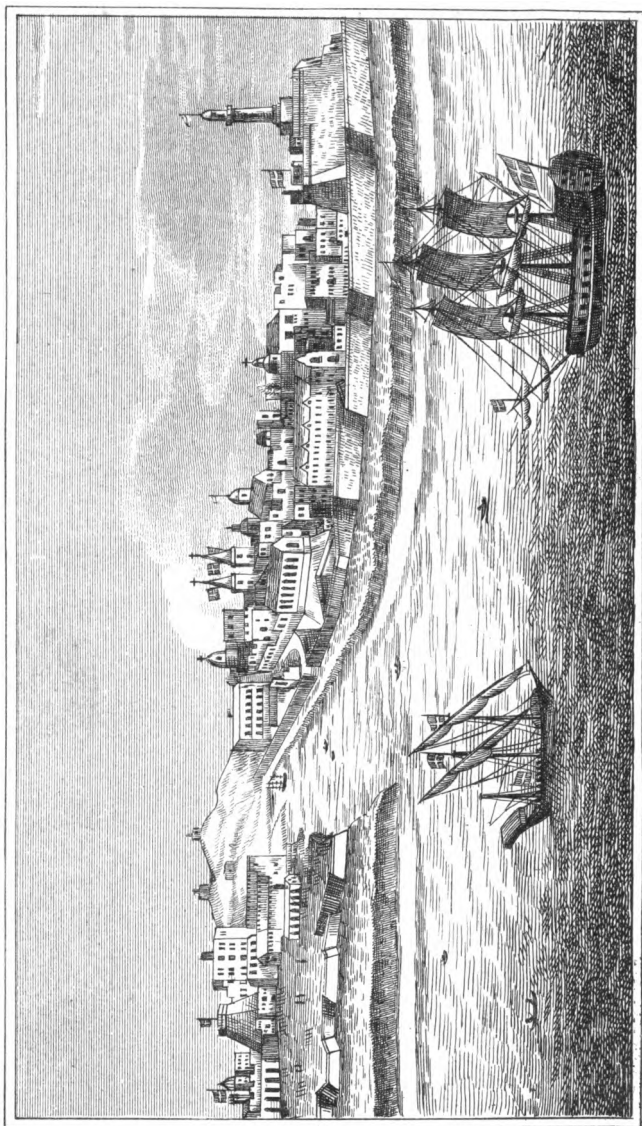
waves proudly in the wind from the tall flag-staff of the conquering Carraque. Between each boom of the great ordnance, bellowing forth their noisy welcome, may be heard the low and sustained chant of the Galley Slaves—"Ah—ya—Allah! ah—ya—Resoul!"—the monotonous burthen—keeping time to the measured sweep and dash of their long oars in the troubled waters; while, high on the poop, sheathed in gleaming mail, waving his plumed helmet in reply to the vociferous cheers of the Chivalry of his Order, stands the giant form of the Prior of Capua, Leo Strozzi, or of the General of the Galleys, the Bailli Lescut de Romeges, as the case may be. "*Viva San Giovanni!*" resounds on every side, and, carried away by my enthusiasm, I hurl my (imaginary) bassinet into the air—I brandish my (ideal) pole-axe, fiercely and high—and shout with the loudest—"Viva *à riva San Giovanni!*!" . . . to the unspeakable astonishment of sundry nursery maids, who are ventilating their children in perambulators on the Long Curtain, and of the sober and steady grenadier, pacing with weary tramp on his post at the Mess-house door of Her Majesty's—th Regiment of Foot. Recalled to this sublunary state of existence by the utter wonderment expressed in the stolid visage of my red-coated countryman, I pocket my *Utopianism*, thrust my hat over my brows, and stump it home to dinner, muttering, with Maro—"O quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!" &c., &c. And so ends my day dream!!

(1858.)

LITERARY PUBLICATION RELATING TO THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.—"*The Knights of the Cross.*" By Mrs. Agar. London: T. C. Newby, 1858. (A prose work. The exploits of the Knights Templars, and of St. John of Jerusalem, occupy a considerable portion of the book.)

(From the "*Illustrated London News*," 1858.)

ORDER OF MALTA.—It is probably not much known that this ancient Order, so celebrated in former times for its contests with the Turks, is still in existence, although the condition of the brotherhood is only honorary, since it was driven from its last seignorial possessions at Malta. This Order, as is well known, formerly held large possessions in England; and the pleasant suburb of St. John's Wood stands on ground which formed part of their estates. It once held the Temple in its hands, and was the owner of a large estate in Clerkenwell, where the gate of their Priory is still in existence. The Prince Consort is one of its Honorary Grand Crosses.



Rev. R. H. Bigsby, Del.

Bemrose & Sons, Printers, Derby.

G. Bailey, Sculp.

VALETTA, IN THE LAST CENTURY.

(From the "Court Circular," July 3rd, 1858; the "Constitutional Press," of the same date, and the "Clerkenwell News," of July 10th, 1858, having the same article.)

SAINT JOHN'S DAY.—On Thursday, the 24th ult., being the Anniversary Festival of the Baptist, a Chapter General of the Venerable British *Langue* of the Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St. John of Jerusalem took place at the ancient Gate House of the once magnificent Priory at Clerkenwell, founded A.D. 1101. The Preceptor Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., presided in the absence of Sir Charles Monto-lieu Lamb, Baronet.

Letters excusing the presence, from unavoidable circumstances, from a number of members were laid on the table, including M.-General Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, the Hon. Sir Allan N. Macnab, Bart., Preceptor in Canada; Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, Lieut.-General Fergusson, Cluny Macpherson, Sir Felix Agar, Vice-Admiral Dundas Arbutnott, Sir John Philippart, M.-General Browne, C.B.; the Commander Newton, Sir John Fife, Colonel Burlton, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir James H. Plumridge, K.C.B.; Colonel Wilkie; Colonel Shaw, K.S.F.; Colonel Freestun, M.P.; the Chevaliers Sheridan, M.P.; Pringle, Clay, &c., &c.

The Chapter being constituted, prayer was offered up by one of the Chaplains in Ordinary of the *Langue*; after which the Grand Secretary, Sir Richard Broun, Bart., read the following report:—

"The Report made to the Chapter General, held so recently as the 28th ult., the Venerable Grand Prior, Sir Charles M. Lamb, presiding—and which Report has since been printed and circulated among the members—supersedes the necessity for any lengthened details on the present occasion, more especially as the 'Synoptical Sketch,' lately printed, contains an exposition of the general views and principles of the *Langue*. Nevertheless, as no other Festival Chapter will take place sooner than this day twelvemonth, and as this assemblage is held within the ancient precincts of the Grand Priory of England for the first time after a lapse of 300 years—not to celebrate the resuscitation of the sovereign Order in this country, but publicly to inaugurate its mission—it is proper that so interesting and special an event in the history of the Knights Hospitallers should be commemorated by placing upon record one or two ordinances calculated to facilitate the progress of the *Langue*, and direct and influence the practical movement of its Executive Council. The Order of St. John, unlike all other knightly fraternities, is a supreme sovereign institution in itself, wholly independent of crowns, princes,

potentates, and governments; and the venerable *Langue* of England (which embraces all those parts of the whole habitable globe which own submission to the flag of England), whatever may be its numerical strength or the resources of its treasury, is a commanding, moral, intellectual, and social power, as one of the original and integral component parts of an eight-branched whole, founded for as noble, enduring, and useful purposes as any that can occupy humanity on this side of the grave. Since the formal revival of our *Langue* nearly thirty years have passed over our heads; and within that period it has enrolled a chivalry of about 140 members, of whom upwards of 100 are now alive. Consolidated, therefore, by progression of time, and already both respectable and strong in point of numbers and social influence, the period has now assuredly arrived—if, indeed, the Order on British soil is ever destined again to play a conspicuous part as an institute of utility here and throughout the Christian world—for the *Langue* to be up, and vigorously take the field. . . . A Donat Fund must now be formed, and contributions to it collected, not merely by appeals to the members of the *Langue* themselves, but to the religious and benevolent of all ranks and creeds. By a late Turkish firman, it is made allowable for Christians to acquire rights of soil within the dominions of the Sublime Porte; and the occupation once again of the island of Rhodes, as a *Chef Lieu* for the Order in the Levant, would not only prevent in future a recurrence of anything like Crimean havoc and bloodshed, but it would materially subserve in those dominions, and also upon the spot where “*Mene, Mene*” is now inscribed in flames on the walls of an empire precious to our nation, the grand and glorious work of re-civilizing the East. . . . The occasion, likewise, is most opportune for putting an unanimous ordinance upon record, expressive of the unswerving loyalty and attachment of this great Protestant branch of the Fraternity of Saint John to our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and to all established institutions in Church and State, not only in this chief home-seat of the free, but within all lands that are surrounded by the Christian pale; for once again, devoutly and formally in Chapter, renewing our profession vows of fidelity and duty to the Order of St. John as an independent sovereign estate of chivalry, ever to be upheld, maintained, and revered as such; and for unanimously, earnestly, and publicly proclaiming the objects of the revived *Langue* of England to be—“Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will to the whole family of man!”

A series of ordinances, framed in the spirit of the suggestions em-

bodied in the Report, were then proposed from the Chair, seconded by the Treasurer and Almoner of the *Langue*, the Baron de Bliss, and unanimously adopted ; after which the business of the Chapter was concluded.

At seven o'clock the members attending the Chapter sat down to an elegant dinner, served in the Hall of the Gate House by Mr. Foster, the present occupier, the conveniences of whose hostelry entitle him to the warm encomiums of the public in general. The Chair was again filled by the Preceptor Burnes, supported on the right and left by Count Fane de Salis, and Vice-Admiral Watts, C.B ; the Grand Secretary acted as croupier, supported by Sir Edward Hoare, Bart. ; and George H. Ryland, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia of Canada, and Registrar of the District of Montreal.

(The usual loyal and constitutional toasts of "The Queen," the "Royal Family," the "Sovereign Order of St. John," the "Army and Navy," were proposed, and numerous eloquent and effective speeches delivered, all of which are reported *in extenso* in the above-mentioned papers, but for which no sufficient space is open here.)

(From the "*Clerkenwell News*," July 10, 1858.)

After the lapse of three hundred years a voice of chivalry has again sounded from the remains of the Grand South Gate of the Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England. Referring our readers to another portion of to-day's impression for a report of what took place at the Festival Chapter of the *Langue* of England on the 24th ult., we embrace the present as a suitable opportunity for entering into some historical details of the sovereign Order, of which the corporation here forms a part. (Here follows a lengthened Memoir, which terminates as follows.)

Perhaps there is no locality in England more replete with intense interest than Clerkenwell, almost every street teeming with associations of a bygone time. The history of the Knights of St. John Anglia is still to be written ; but the general reader will find much interesting information about them in "Cromwell's History of Clerkenwell ;" in "Wallen's History and Antiquities of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, Essex, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallers" (Weale, Holborn, 1836) ; in "Foster's History of ye Priory and ye Gate of St. John" (Pickering, 177, Piccadilly, 1851) ; and in Sir Richard Broun's "Synoptical Sketch of the illustrious and Sovereign Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Venerable *Langue* of England" (Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, 1857).

This latter work contains the names of the present great officers of the *Langue* of England, an historical sketch of the Order from 1099 to 1856, a roll of the Knights of the *Langue* of England, &c., &c.

(From the "*Daily News*," Aug. 6, 1858. *French Correspondent, writing from Rome.*)

ORDER OF MALTA.—Paris, 4th Aug. Another question affecting our influence in the East is this. You are aware that the Order of Malta is about to be re-established at Jerusalem. All the existing Knights of the Order are either Austrians or Italians. This is therefore a foundation altogether unconnected with France, the natural protector of the holy places. Such a state of things may possibly lead to future complications. In my opinion it could not be wise to hinder the establishment of the foundation, but would it not be possible to participate in it, and so prevent Austrian influence from being substituted for ours in Jerusalem?

(From the *Catalogue of the Manuscript Library and Collection of Autographs of the late Dawson Turner, Esq.* 1859.)

VIGNACOURT (PIERRE ADRIEN DE), ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO HIM AS GRAND-MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM; vellum, folio, 1691—96. (Lot 518.) The two hundred and ninety letters contained in this volume are from the various Priors of the Order, and relate to the business of this highly renowned confederation. When it is considered that members of the Order included some of the most distinguished political and military celebrities of the age, it will be expected that their correspondence will disclose matters of interest in relation to their respective countries, nor will the expectation be disappointed. The most frequent of these correspondents is the Marquis de Chasteneuf, Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Of Vignacourt, to whom these letters are addressed, some notice will be found in Vertot's "*Historie de Malte*." He was the 62nd Grand-Master of the Order, and to him Malta owes the establishment of many useful institutions. (From a pencilled memorandum affixed to the lot in a copy of the catalogue in my possession, it appears that this large and curious collection of autographs only fetched £5 10.)

(*Perth Newspaper*, 1862.)

For some years past there has been an effort to revive in Great Britain the English Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Many dis-

tinguished men gave their adhesion to this movement. It was expected that the Queen would recognize it. The objects appear to be both of a social and charitable nature. Of course, since the days when this ancient institution flourished, there is necessarily a great change in its programme. Celibacy, chastity, and death to Mahomet are no longer among its watchwords. Cardinal Wiseman is understood to be by no means averse to the amalgamation of religions in the re-construction of the English Order, which deems to be the work of anti-christ himself. The Papist begs our pence to convert our poor, whilst haughtily spurning all recognition of brotherhood, and smiting, too, good-natured Protestants on the cheek.

(The demon of destiny and discord which has cursed the Order, prompted the Italian party in an evil hour to refer the subject to one of its members who is an Englishman, and who, "*Romanis Romanior*,"—"*plus Arabe qu'en Arabie*,"—ruled that there could be no fraternization between himself and his heretic fellow-countrymen. The question having thus passed from statesmanship to religion, took its natural course. I have omitted much of the article as it contains offensive personal allusions to the party. For the same reason I withhold the name and the precise date of the paper.)

(From "*Colburn's United Service Magazine*" for February, 1863.—
"Notes on Malta and the Knights Hospitallers," by James William
 Bryans, Lieut. (Retired) Bombay Army.)

In regard to the present and future prospects of the English *Langue*, the sole existing Protestant branch, as now represented by a truly zealous band of spirited and noble Englishmen, a few words have been added in the hope that they may find an echo in the breast of many who are able to give it that support which it so deservedly requires. . . . In conclusion, then, let it suffice to say that the Knights of the *Langue* of England, who have laboured so long, so zealously, and disinterestedly to promote its cause, only desire to prove by acts and deeds of a meritorious description, that they do not assert their place and rank as an order of chivalry, without aspiring to re-occupy their ancient status in such a manner as shall make their institution worthy of their proud historical reminiscences.

Further, that whilst the chivalry of St. John in the British dominions will ever be actuated sincerely and entirely by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our most endeared Sovereign and fidelity to church and state, its objects and aspirations alone will be the promotion of the cause of charity, and of all those Hospitaller

virtues which formerly so distinguished it in Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta. (The article is a very long one, and so full of interest, that I regret the necessarily brief nature of these extracts, which precludes further recourse to its well-written contents.)

(1865.)

The re-organization of the Order of Malta, *à propos* of Rome, is much spoken of in consequence of the death of the Grand-Master this week, Count de Colloredo. The Order was founded in 1099, by Gerard Tunc, who is supposed to have saved Christendom against the onslaughts of the Infidels. At Rome it is necessary to belong to the Roman Catholic Religion, to pay a certain sum per annum; religious vows are not necessary, and celibacy is not necessary. There is little doubt that it will have some political power, as there is an intention to seek for recruits for the Order in England, France, Germany, and Spain.

(From the "*Bullettino Storico*," 1865.)

(Il Marchese Comm. Dr. Federico Lancia Duca di Brolo, Vice-Presidente dell'Assemblea di storia patria, Socio onorario dell'Istorico di Londra, e corrispondente della Società Ligure di storia patria, e della Sanese, della Deputazione di storia patria di Modena ecc. ha comunicato la seguente nota.)

L'Ordine Ospedaliero dei Cav. di S. Giovanni, istituito nel 1048 sotto la regola di sant' Agostino da Gerardo, cui successe Raimondo Dupuy, dalla cui famiglia traggono origine i Despucces, si bell'ornamento del siculo patriziato, ebbe sua prima dimora in Gerusalemme, nel sito tuttora ingombrato dai ruderi del tempio di S. Maria dei Latini. Nel 1267 Papa Clemente IV diè titolo di Gran Maestro al suo capo, e l'Ordine copioso di nobili e prodi signori, si organizzò secondo le nazioni di costoro, le quali presero nome di *Lingue*. La Francia, cui appartenne il fondatore, e fu la più numerosa di cavalieri, contenea le tre Lingue di Provenza, d'Alvernia, e di Francia, e da essa sceglievansi il Gran Commendatore, il Maresciallo, e il Grande Spedaliere. Le altre Lingue d'Italia, d'Aragona, d'Inghilterra, e di Germania aveano ciascuna per suo capo l'Ammiraglio, il Gran Conservatore, il Gran Turcopiliere, l'Alto Balli. La lingua di Castiglia fu aggiunta più tardi alle sette primitive, ed ebbe aggiudicato l'ufficio di Gran Cancelliere. Salito in alto stato e in onoranza per istrenue gesta, per dovizie proprie, e per copia di cavalieri, l'Ordine cosiffattamente venne estendendosi che nel XIII secolo possedeva 19000 case, e di altre 9000 ebbe aumento, dopocchè nel 1312, soppressi i Templarii, gran parte di quei beni ai suoi furono aggregati.

Risedè quindi in Tolemaide, che prese nome di S. Giovan d' Acri, ove ancora si vedono le ruine del suo convento, finchè nel 1310, tolta agl' infedeli l' isola di Rodi, ivi per 212 anni tenne libera stanza e supremo dominio; ma espulsone da Solimano il Grande dopo lungo e memorabile assedio, dovè cercare altro asilo; ed impetròllo da Carlo V, il quale, come Re di Sicilia, in perpetua signoria concessegli nel 1530 il gruppo di Malta, che dipendea dal Regno, e come a questo adiacente e come suffraganeo d' una sua diocesi, mercè un annuale omaggio, che fedelmente fu ognora prestato, e i nostri vecchi rammentano tuttavia.

Respinto con inaudito valore, ai tempi del Gran Maestro Lavallette nel 1565, l' assedio intrapreso da Solimano, indarno ostinatosi ad espugnar quella rocca, fino al 1798 colà ebbe augusto risedio, e i cento monumenti che quell' arido scoglio tramutarono in reggia sontuosa, e le tradizioni che vi sono congiunte, compendiano ivi la storia di quell' elettiva sovranità, e della religiosa milizia cavalleresca, che fu antemurale della civiltà cristiana innanzi alla irrompente invasione turchesca, e tutrice delle mediterranee costiere dalla corsa dei barbareschi predoni; ciò per altro distesamente è narrato dagli storici Vertot, Abela, Marcotti, Miege, Cibrario, ecc. oltrechè è a tutti noto qual ufficio abbia compiuto per opere d' armi e di carità il glorioso stemma della ottàgona croce, sia la bianca dell' Ordine Gerosolimitano, sia la rossa di Santo Stefano, o sia la verde di San Lazzaro, il cui magistero che risedeva prima in Sicilia e Napoli, passò nella R. Casa di Savoia, quando nell' altro di San Maurizio si fuse.

Ma tutto scade quaggiù, e il propugnacolo Melitense, per tradizione dei popolani, per ignavia ed intestini dissidii dei suoi Signori, fu ceduto a Napoleone Bonaparte, che ivi fè sosta nel suo passaggio alla conquista d' Egitto (1); eppure pochi giorni di resistenza sarebbero bastati a salvarlo; conciossiacchè inseguito com' era da Nelson, che poi raggiunselo ad Aboukir, e ne sconfisse la flotta, non potea egli in quei paraggi indugiare, e se l' isola quindi fosse rimasta neutrale, e chiusa ad ogni potenza belligerante nella lunga guerra posteriore, sarebbe stata probabilmente confermata in possessione all' Ordine nei congressi generali di pace. Invece tolta tosto ai francesi, restò definitivamente in mano agl' inglesi, che mai più vollero renderla a veruno, anzi della loro potenza marittima la resero munitissimo balu-

(1) V. *Panzavecchia*, l' ultimo periodo della storia di Malta sotto il governo dell' Ordine. Malta 1835.

Azzoparai Giornale della presa di Malta e Gozo dalla repubblica francese ecc.

ardo, e dell'immenso traffico colle Indie commodissima scala ed emporio, e vieppiù cara l' avranno col prossimo bosforo di Suez. Rinunciò allora ogni dignità lo spodestato Gran Maestro Hompesch morto poi esule in Montpellier, e lo Czar Paolo I di Russia fu eletto Capo supremo; e a costui morto dopo un anno, successe il nostro Tommasi e chiuse la serie del magistero Gerosolimitano. Raminga e discorde giacque da quell' infausto dì la benemerita Religione, il cui seggio fu trasferito allora in Catania, quindi in Ferrara nel 1827, e poi in Roma nel 1831. Le Lingue d'Aragona e di Castiglia scisse dal governo centrale infeudaronsi alle corone di Spagna e di Portogallo; il Baliaggio di Brandeburgo, che fin dal secolo XIV s' era rifugiato sotto il protettorato dell'Elettore Valdemaro col titolo dei Gioanniti, è oggidì regalia della corona di Prussia; un' altra branca vige in Russia con peculiari leggi e proprio dritto; le Lingue italiana e tedesca hanno a capo un Luogotenente, e le tre già contenute nelle regioni di Francia ed ora sciolte, invano, rappresentate dal Principe di Rohan e dal Conte di Jouffroy, reclamarono dal congresso di Verona nel 1822 la restaurazione ufficiale dell' Ordine.

La Lingua d' Anglia, della quale conviene or favellare alquanto, era stata sin dai tempi della riforma incorporata ufficialmente alla tedesca, benchè in fatto abbia avuto ognora sua propria esistenza. Ognuno sa quanta parte di gloria e di sangue rivendichi quella Nazione nell' epopea delle Crociate, di cui la spedizione di Riccardo Cuor di Leone è forse l' episodio più bello; e ne è un altro argomento l' istituzione dell' O. del S. Sepolcro fatta da Enrico II nel 1174 a difesa dei Santuarii di Terrasanta (appo i quali io pellegrinai nel 1857); esso era diverso dall'altro omonimo che là ancora sussiste all' ombra della tolleranza musulmana, e conferiscesi dal Patriarca Latino, che è il venerando Ligure Monsignor Valerga, e leva la croce purpurea potenziata, accantonata da quattro crocette simili.

Il Commendatore Whitworth Porter, Almoner cioè Limosiniere, nella recente sua storia dell' Ordine (1) dà lo elenco dei cavalieri inglesi che ascesero alle dignità maggiori dall' epoca di Elisabetta, e di costei riporta un diploma latino inedito di sanzione. Essi furono un Turcopiliere, 13 Gran Priori d' Inghilterra, 9 Priori d' Irlanda, e 14 Rati d' Aquila. Guarniero di Napoli fu nel 1189 il suo primo Gran Priore; indi una illustre serie di eccelsi Signori, fra i quali contansi

(1) Altra storia ne ha scritto il C. Taaffe. Costoro a mia proposta sono stati ascritti testè all' assemblea di storia patria, in Sicilia. Cotali omaggi di onore sì giustamente dovuto, mentre affratellano i cultori di medesime discipline, giovano al progresso degli studii, e sono indicio di quel mutuo scambio di idee e di affetti il quale oggidì

"Dissociata locis concordì pace ligavit."

anche alcuni italiani, come Cesare Ferretti, Giov. Battista Nasi, e Geronimo Alliata, succedette a colui nell' eminente dignità, oggidì tenuta da Sua Grazia l' eccell.^o Lord William Drogo Montagu Duca di Manchester; conciossiacchè quella Lingua, benchè annessa poscia alla bàvara, volle costantemente preservato ogni suo dritto. Ciò è provato pur da una lettera del Gran Maestro De Rohan scritta a Re Giorgio III nel 1782 che dice "stretti in perpetuo alla Nazione Inglese noi abbiamo preziosamente serbato d' essa tutto ciò che può rammentare la sua esistenza nella associazione nostra, e la lingua non cessò mai d' occupare il debito posto nelle nostre assemblee sì legislative che amministrative." Nè la differenza della cristiana confessione, come bene osserva il Boisgelin, torna d' impedimento alle relazioni scambievoli; Papa Pio VI infatti non soltanto approvò l' ascrizione dei cavalieri della Chiesa greca orientale, ma eziandio fe' plauso alla elezione a Gran Maestro dello scismatico Paolo I di Russia, in vista dei vantaggi che all' Ordine ed alla cristianità poteano derivarne.

Re Giorgio IV volle pure esservi iscritto, e ancora il Principe Alberto molto prima di sua morte precoce. Ivi ora fiorisce libera spontanea e beneficente, in virtù della deliberazione capitolare presa nel consiglio del 1827 in Parigi, e promulgata con solenne strumento di convenzione stipolata colle lingue di Francia, cui pienamente aderirono le lingue di Castiglia e d' Aragona. Il suo ruolo dal rinnovamento fino a dicembre 1862 contiene i nomi di 13 Pari del Regno Unito, o appartenenti a famiglie di Pari, di 23 Baronetti o membri di cotali famiglie, 38 Generali, Ammiragli ec. 12 alti funzionarii civili ecc. Lord Leigh, il conte di Salis, Sir Philippart, Sir Lambert Perrott, il Generale O' Donnell, l' Ammiraglio Dundas Arbuthnot, il Maggior Generale Ramsay egregio attuale Segretario Generale, il Maggior Generale Saint George onorevole Cancelliere, il Tenente Generale Pennefather, ed altrettali alti personaggi cospicui per sangue per meriti e per ufficii fan parte di quella schiera degna continuatrice della vetusta istituzione, che da otto secoli sfida le vicissitudini avverse, siccome è proprio delle fondazioni cristiane, che attingono nell' intima lor vitalità forza efficace e bastevole a risorgere rinnovate e più fresche, come la fenice dalla cenere sua, o come il Titone della favola invecchiando ringiovanire. Fedele alle antiche consuetudini, il che è uno dei pregi più singolari di quella nazione conservatrice, che, nell' universale progresso col quale spignesì e procede in capo all' odierna società, mira ed esplica il passato, migliorandolo senza distruggerlo, la lingua è organata a mò delle prische forme e consuetudini, ed è moderata da un Consiglio dove seggono i

tre Balli capitolari, e coi Balli il Percettore di Torphichen, il Vice Presidente della Commissione capitolare, e gli ufficiali del Comitato esecutivo. Come dall' indole dei tempi è richiesto, volgesi a fini di beneficenza e di istruzione, e largamente li applica con generosità affatto cavalleresca; conciossiacchè il sacro nome di carità stà scritto sul vessillo dei cavalieri brittannici, e la nobile emulazione di praticare il bene è l' unica palestra ove ad essi è consentito pugnare, come esclama il Balli Roberto Bigsby; il quale sapiente storiografo, Dott. nell' Università di Glasgow, autore di parecchie opere, socio meritisimo della Real Accademia di Palermo, Cavaliere di più ordini, e testè stato proposto alla Maestà del Re d' Italia a Cavaliere dell' Ordine Mauriziano, ha compilato un lavoro storico legale del quale fra non guari terrò ragione.

La Lingua d'Italia, mancato testè il Luogotenente Colloredo nella grave età di anni 87, successo al napoletano Balli Candida, è interinamente governata dal Venerando Balli Borgia, decano dell'Ordine, e onore di Sicilia donde è natio; e un pensiero va maturando, la cui attuazione sarà foriera ed auspicie di migliore avvenire, ed alla Lingua d' Anglia nè è dovuta la iniziativa. Laonde si propone un congresso appo cui da ogni lingua o frazione dell' ordine convengano Delegati affine di concordare una completa sua riconciliazione, avvisare ai mezzi di farne riconoscere e sancire in via diplomatica la personalità e la sua esistenza internazionale, assicurarne la scarsa proprietà, e adattar gli statuti all' epoca attuale, in guisa che tutte le propaggini sue, *viribus unitis*, affratellate in identico scopo e in armonico ordinamento, pur ritenendo ciascuna la propria indipendenza amministrativa e la legale autonomia, stringansi in una federazione complessiva, formulata da un potere centrale elettivo e rappresentativo, cui converga l'autorità suprema, e dal quale si dirami e s'instelli l' uniforme indirizzo.

Ma più diffusamente m'occorrerà svolgere altrove questo progetto; laonde ora al mio scritto pongo fine, pago di aver della Lingua, alla quale per eccezional privilegio ho l' onore di appartenere, dato contezza al paese nostro, durante tre secoli con tanti rapporti di buon vicinato alleato coll' ordine di Malta, il quale per 30 anni vi ebbe asilo, vi tenne uno degli otto priorati italiani, e di sua croce fregiò mio padre, e parecchi miei parenti, e un mio avo altresì, (il Castelli di Torremuzza) del grado di Gran Turcopiliere; e fo voti che chiunque ha a cuore le avite memorie, e ha affetto al pio sodalizio non opponga difficoltà preventive allo intrapreso disegno, ma lo affretti e lo agevoli a beneficio di tutti; memore che bastò un' inqualificabile atto, quattro anni fa segnato, a confiscare nelle provincie nostre le

sue commende ed i beni, perchè non tutelati abbastanza da codesta internazionale guarentigia; atto che ora si spera dal Governo equo e riparatore del Re veder rivotato, siccome in dritto è per se già irritato e vano.

Palermo 2 febbrajo 1865.

(per estratto dal *Bullettino Storico*.)

(From the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," No. 17, New Series, May, 1867.)

No public institution can present in its history a more striking example of the mutability of human events than that of the renowned Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Humble in its origin, the pious creation of certain merchants of Amalphi visiting the shrines of the Holy City, it gradually advanced in wealth and influence, till, invested with military functions, its members claimed so prominent a share of the glory won by the Christian arms, that it became the chief rampart of our Holy Faith in the land of its Founder, and presented, at a later period, the main bulwark of Europe against the same infidel aggressors. Its ruling chief, no longer the obscure principal of a body of lowly monks, was recognized as the princely head of a military state, whose subjects were drawn from the most illustrious ranks of every Christian country. The Cross of the Order became the highest passport to distinction at every Court of Christendom. The most powerful monarchs sought to be enrolled amid its members, and petitioned to be interred in the hallowed garments of the Order. Its flag was environed with a glory peculiar to its sacred character and its world-wide renown. Centuries of chequered fortune, but of still predominant success, unceasingly irradiated by the fame of its lofty exploits, marked its prolonged career as a sovereign power, till, at one fatal moment, its proud pre-eminence was levelled with the dust. It fell—and fell dishonoured. The noble hearts that had maintained its supremacy had disappeared from the stage of earthly trial; their successors were not men of the same stamp,—the lion breed had died out; and vice and effeminacy gave the tone to a society which had long been rendered illustrious by the loftiest attributes of heroic valour and Christian piety.

The hand that struck the exterminating blow was one that dealt with the crowns of kingdoms as cards are disposed of in the hands of a bold and rapacious sharper. It need not, therefore, seem strange that so feebly-supported a state as that of Malta had in later times become, should have succumbed to an enemy thus powerful, when the face of Europe was covered with the *débris* of broken sceptres

and demolished thrones. Many writers have expressed an opinion that the curtain should be allowed to descend on the scene of the surrender of Malta to Buonaparte, marking the tragic close of the history of the famous Order of St. John. But we would ask, why should that curtain not rise again to disclose the recovered splendour of an institution founded on the noblest principles of human action? Why, in this age of peculiar demand for the most active exertions of individuals and societies for the succour and relief of millions of our fellow-creatures,—why, we say, in the midst of appalling want and almost unprecedented suffering, should not the old and time-honoured brotherhood of the Knights of St. John claim a new stage for the exercise of their high mission of utility and benevolence—a fresh career of charitable labours and of unceasing devotion to the best interests of humanity? We go further and ask, why, when other principalities and states have been restored to their former dignity and splendour, should the day never arrive when the long-dormant sovereignty of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem may be resuscitated with the unanimous and cordial consent of all the nations that acknowledge the Christian faith? Who would not delight to see the white cross of the ancient soldiery of St. John once more wave above the re-consecrated domes and towers of its former home in Jerusalem? Nay, who would not be still more glad to see its old flag stream forth above the domes of Santa Sophia at Constantinople? As of old, its knightly phalanx would be composed of men of the noblest blood of every nation in Christendom. No jealousy would thus be created between rival countries; all would equally participate in the recovered possession of the Holy Land and the re-occupation of the best portion of the Eastern Empire;—a truly grand triumph of Christian supremacy over the unhallowed rule of the Turks, who have too long been permitted to degrade and oppress the finest regions upon the face of the globe. Yes, while nearly eleven millions of our fellow-Christians pine in almost hopeless despair beneath the yoke of Islamism, who shall say that a noble army of Christian warriors, marshalled under the flag of the ancient fraternity of the Hospitaller Order, manned and officered by the bravest hearts of every Christian land, may not yet perform a glorious and enduring service,—carrying freedom and civilization to those unhappy races who are now immersed in the direst poverty and most galling degradation? Happy, indeed, for mankind at large, will be the hour that witnesses so auspicious an event.

But, setting aside all consideration of the higher destinies thus indicated, who, we ask, shall say that there is not a wide field in

London alone, at this present period, for the discharge of those beneficent functions which belonged to the Order in its youth in Palestine? We ask, whether the spirit of ancient knighthood does not yet slumber in the bosoms of thousands of our fellow-countrymen, who would gladly to-morrow enrol their names as members of so honourable and estimable a body as that of the Order of St. John? As knights, esquires, donats, or serving-brothers, all such aspirants would at once invest themselves with the ennobling character of pledged champions in the cause of humanity—of sworn defenders and supporters of the ever-active principle of “good will” towards their fellow-men.

We are told that there is afloat in society a spirit of *Sancho-Panzaism*, which ridicules, with sordid selfishness, all devotion to high and chivalrous objects. We believe it not. Nor will we give ear to the insinuation till we see that an appeal to our countrymen in support of the noble mission of this ancient and famous Order of Knighthood is coldly received, or contumeliously rejected. We yet hope to see the holy edifice of the Hospital restored with Christian rites, untainted by Romish errors; its dilapidated shrines, devoted to Christian uses, built anew; its thousand hearthstones sending forth the recovered fires of its ancient hospitality; in a word, we would joyfully behold the re-awakened fervour of its Christian charity chase away the spectral shapes of gloom and despair from the darkened abodes of hunger and wretchedness. A career of utility and renown, equal in some respects to that which has shed so imperishable a charm over the memories and associations of the past, may yet await the Venerable English *Langue* of this renowned and illustrious society, and be perpetuated, with increasing dignity and usefulness, through as many ages yet to come.

We fear that it is but imperfectly known that there exists in England an association of distinguished persons, with the Duke of Manchester at their head, who are devotedly attached to the objects thus set forth. Many of our readers, we trust, will learn with satisfaction that the members are exclusively selected on conditions that promise an active participation in the philanthropic objects of the Order. May we not confidently expect that their zeal in the cause of humanity will be countenanced in a spirit of congenial sympathy by the most illustrious nobles in the land, and that, ere long, the Queen herself will graciously lend her all-powerful name as “Sovereign Protectress” of the revered institution? Such a sanction would reflect honour on the most exalted; it is the cause of Christ

Himself which would be thus honoured, and which honours all who engage in His holy service.

The Order of St. John emphatically points to the prouder memories, and more dignified associations of the past. It recalls the recollection of days in which wealth was ever deemed the subordinate of honour; prowess and self-denial regarded as preferable to slothful supineness and vicious indulgence; virtue esteemed as of sovereign ascendancy over the mean temptations of pleasure or avarice. It seeks to bring back to each heart and soul a wider share of that holier fervour which was in ruder times devoted to God *for His own sake*; to renew that truth of mind and singleness of purpose which shone forth so genially in the social intercourse of simpler times; to restore that real charity, hospitality, and fraternal sentiment, that mutual kindness, forbearance, and courtesy, which the knightly bosom ever cherished and displayed as the very source and basis of the chivalric exemplar.

A widely-organized scheme of active and judicious benevolence constitutes the only purpose for which the English *Langue* of the confraternity of St. John aims to re-establish its existence amongst us. The *devise* of the Order, "*Pro utilitate hominum!*" as identified with, and represented by, an unceasing course of practical charity, is ever to be regarded as its pass-word to the sympathy and approval of the British public. Charity, in the widest sense of the word, is its motto and true meaning, whose results may be briefly described as a binding together of national feeling and action in one grand, soul-pervading union of chivalric fellowship—a closer combination of the ties of reciprocal amity between classes and individuals. No patriot or lover of his kind can restrain his hearty and enthusiastic wishes for the success of that spirited and devoted band who seek to bid flourish once again amongst us, in the garb of unsectarian piety, the institution of the Order of St. John.

Public feeling at the present moment strongly suggests the necessity of awakening and directing the best energies of our countrymen in a path of unselfish exertion for the common good. Let it be seen that wealth is only respected in accordance with the measure of the bounty and liberality which accompany it—that honour is most eminently due to the diligent and earnest labourer in the vineyard of his Divine Master. Let none presume to solicit admission into this *Hospitaller* Order who are not actuated by the spirit of its noble institution. Let none claim to be the bearers of a mission second to none as affecting the wide interests of humanity, who are not impressed with the solemn obligations of its member-

ship, so that the white cross of St. John "*in Angliâ*" may be ever regarded as the symbol of a truly Christian profession—not the empty assurance of a mere man of birth, who is only seen amid the frivolities of fashionable and courtly intercourse—a man whose zeal for the welfare of humanity too frequently appears to begin and end with self.

Pleasant it is to recall to our mind's eye the god-like heroism so loftily emblazoned on the banners of the ancient militia of Rhodes and Palestine, and which shone with equal fervour in the earlier stages of the Order's career in Malta; to trace the proud records of a pomp that was of the soul, and of a glory that drew the chief magnificence of its halo from a life of incessant labour, peril, self-denial, and charity, whose deeds will survive in unfading lustre till the latest vestiges of human institutions shall expire amid universal decay. Yes, pleasant it is to ponder upon the daring exploits and devoted zeal of the heroes who stemmed the torrent of Mahomedan aggression, which, but for their prowess, would have surged over the last rampart of Christian dominion. We behold them lay down their lives with joy and pride, turning their dying gaze with transport to the glorious symbol of their faith, though the banner which bore it was trampled in the dust by the heathen host. It is at such moments of our admiration for the earlier memories of the Order of St. John, that we are apt to deplore, with no ordinary regret, the decay and semi-dissolution of the great Order. We cannot read the golden pages that record the life of a La Valette without casting a glimpse of resentful disdain on the spectacle which has too often met our eyes in the circles of Continental society, purporting to be the legitimate embodiment of the ancient Order in our own times. We cannot but contrast the degenerate successors of the once noble brotherhood of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem with their warlike, toil-enduring, self-denying predecessors of the heroic period, whose iron austerities stand in such striking relief to the silken ease and refined comfort of their modern representatives. On the breast of such as these the white cross of St. John can only be viewed as a purposeless symbol—a mere mockery of chivalric distinction. How would the heroic spirits of Gerard and Raymond burn with indignation to see such men as these claiming to be the legitimate possessors of so glorious an Order? How would D'Aubusson and De Lisle Adam recoil with shame from such bearers of the white-cross banner?

But why write thus? Because, happily, here in England we have men of a far different kind—men who, while proud of the memories

of their great prototypes, the doughty champions who scaled the walls of Jerusalem, and dyed with their heroic blood the plain of Ascalon, humbly and earnestly devote themselves to the work of charity which engaged the functions of the earliest members of their ancient Order. They are not of the number of those unregarded mortals born to do nothing, save to waste the hours of an inglorious destiny in gliding from one scene of dissipation to another, while the remainder of their time is too often spent in luxury and self-indulgence. Their hearts are with their work, and their work is with God, the great Author of all goodness, whose glory they will persistently seek to promote. Their cross will be worn only by men worthy of it. The English Knights of St. John will anxiously strive to realize the hallowed benefits which it has ever been the aim of their worthier predecessors to accomplish. Sure, indeed, we are, that, whatever may be the issue of their arduous enterprise, they will not fail in proving the noble disinterestedness of their labours, and the truly beneficial and deserving nature of their great undertaking. * * * [Here a brief sketch of the former and present constitution of the Order of St. John.]

We may, in conclusion, repeat our former remark, that usurpers may trample upon the rights of the Order, but they cannot destroy its vitality. Its possessions may be withdrawn, its privileges alienated by the fiat of unscrupulous despotism; but, notwithstanding this continued spoliation and oppression, the Order still exists, and has a future before it. What that future shall be must depend upon the will of God, and, under Him, upon the conduct of the members of the sovereign Order itself.

J. U. D.

(From the "*Clerkenwell News and London Times*," Dec. 21, 1867.)

PRESENTATION TO DR. ROBERT BIGSBY, BY THE SIXTH OR ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The readers of the "*History of Clerkenwell*" will remember that among the many events which have rendered this parish so historically celebrated was the establishment of the *chef lieu* of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at the venerable gate of St. John, where for more than 400 years this chivalrous Order concentrated an everlasting glory upon Clerkenwell. This confederation of pious and noble men was instituted about the year 1048, and, despite the countless mutations of eight succeeding centuries, it has continued

to exist until the present day. This fact alone will, we think, give an interest to the following record of one of the latest and not the least illustrious acts of the Knights Hospitallers.

But for the active interference of Robert Bigsby, Esq., LL.D.,* the learned historian of Repton, probably the English *Langue* of the Order of St. John would have become extinct. Thirty-two years

* Dr. Bigsby, who is the descendant of an ancient family in Suffolk,* is the only son of the late Robert Bigsby, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham. He was born at his father's residence in Castle-gate, Nottingham, in 1806, and was educated at Repton School, then under the Rev. W. B. Sleath, D.D.† "I place Dr. Bigsby," says the author of a published Lecture "On the Genius of Nottinghamshire," (Allen, Nottingham, 1849), "both among the Poets and Miscellaneous Writers—a distinction to which his varied and voluminous productions amply entitle him. He is, perhaps, the most voluminous living author that Nottinghamshire can boast, and, unquestionably, one of its greatest general scholars. Literary and other honours have been the just rewards of a life devoted to letters. He is K.T.F., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., and member of other British and Foreign learned societies. It is greatly to be regretted that one so fitted for the task does not undertake a continuation of Thoroton, who is deserving of a far superior continuator to the gossiping Throsby. Nottinghamshire is worthy of a better history, and Dr. Bigsby is worthy of the enterprise."

Amongst the more conspicuous literary and other honours conferred on Dr. Bigsby may be mentioned the following. In 1849, the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Glasgow created him a Doctor of Laws, *honoris causâ*, "as a mark of respect for his literary attainments and performances." In 1860, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant to him a pension on the Civil List of £100 a year, "in consideration of his great services and contributions to the literature of his country." In 1864, His Most Faithful Majesty Dom Luiz the First, King of Portugal, was graciously pleased to transmit to him, through his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his Ambassador at the Court of St. James's (their Excellencies the Duke de Loulé and the Count de Lavradio), the diploma and insignia of a Knight of the Ancient, Most Noble, and Illustrious Order of St. James of the Sword, "as a public testimony of His Most Faithful Majesty's high consideration of his literary merit proved by the various works of which he is the author." He has also been made a Knight of the Order of the Golden Militia of Rome, and a Count Palatine of the Lateran; *Chevalier d'Honneur de l'Ordre Souverain du Temple*; the *Grand-Maitre Conservateur de l'Ordre Impérial Asiatique de Morale Universelle*; and a *Commandeur Baron de l'Ordre Noble d'Epire*. He entered the Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia in 1828, and retired in 1852. In 1856 Her Majesty gave permission that he should retain his rank and wear his uniform "in consideration of his long service." In 1864, he was appointed an Honorary Colonel and Aide-de-Camp in the "Armée Chrétienne d'Orient," a force organized, in 1863, under a decree of the "Junte Gréco-Albanaise," or ruling body, representing a large portion of the Christian populations of Albania, Epirus, Thessaly, etc., etc.

Dr. Bigsby is an Honorary Member of the Intrepidi, Pellegrini, Olimpica, Dafnica, Gioenia, and Cosentina Academies, and an Honorary Director of the Royal Academy of Palermo.

* Sir Bernard Burke's "Landed Gentry," edit. 1853; and "Illuminated Supplement" to the same author's "Heraldic Illustrations and Annotations," 1851.

† "Men of the Time," edit. 1862, et seq.

since this gentleman first connected himself with the institution, and by his earnest endeavours he saved it from collapse. For a long period he held various responsible offices in it, the duties of which he most diligently and satisfactorily discharged; and he gave a great portion of his time to literary labours in behalf of it. During the present year he resigned his offices of registrar and secretary of the Order; and, in recognition of his past valuable services, a Chapter General, held on St. John the Baptist's day last, unanimously decided that a suitable testimonial should be presented to him by his *confrères*. This testimonial—a magnificent silver cup—was formally handed over to Dr. Bigsby on the 3rd December inst., at a Chapter of the Capitular Commission, held at the Chancery of the Order, No. 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

The following gentlemen were present on the occasion :—Colonel William Burlton, C.B. (the chairman); Major-General John St. George, C.B., R.A.; Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., M.P.; Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E.; the Rev. William B. L. Hawkins, M.A., F.R.S.; Charles P. Carter, Esq.; the Rev. Edward Walford, M.A.; the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A.; Julius A. Pearson, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; and Dr. Bigsby.

Colonel BURLTON, the chairman, on presenting the cup, said :—Dr. Bigsby, in the much regretted but unavoidable absence of our Grand-Prior, and the more eminent and senior members of our Order, it devolves on me, by virtue of the office of president of the capitular commission which I unworthily hold, to request, on behalf of a considerable number of your *confrères*, that you will do them the favour of accepting this cup as a small testimonial of their esteem and regard, and a token also of the very kindly and grateful spirit in which they contemplate and appreciate the zealous, able, and valuable services which you have rendered to the Order, not only in your official position of secretary and registrar, but also, if I may so term it, in your private capacity, as the powerful wielder of an able and accomplished pen, not infrequently used in upholding the interests, the honour, and the legitimacy of this, our English *Langue*. I trust I am committing no breach of confidence, and making no premature disclosure of what you may wish to keep secret, if I mention that you have now in hand another work, a memoir of our Order in its later days, and embracing the period of its revival in 1831, which will be most interesting to all its members. I will now not trespass on your time and patience further than to request that you will kindly accept this cup in the full assurance that it is accompanied by the sincerest and most cordial wishes for

your continued health, happiness, and prosperity, not only of those whom you see around you, but also of those your other *confrères* who, though unable to attend here in person, are surely with us in the spirit, and fully participating in the gratification of offering this small tribute to zeal, ability, and worth.

This address was accompanied and followed by applause, and upon its conclusion Dr. Bigsby received the most kind and cordial congratulations of the gentlemen present. In a very emotional and eloquent speech, he fittingly acknowledged the flattering remarks of the chairman, and thanked his brethren for their highly valued and much to be treasured gift. Afterwards the "Hospitaller Cup," thenceforth an historical memorial, was charged and recharged with champagne, in which Dr. Bigsby's health was drunk with every expression of true fraternal feeling—that hearty goodwill and charity which have kept alive among the Knights of St. John for so many centuries. The last toast, one proposed by the Doctor, was "Success to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in Anglia," which was responded to with acclamation. The ordinary deliberations of the Chapter were then resumed, and the business being concluded, the meeting terminated.

The testimonial was manufactured by Messrs. Lambert, of Coventry Street, goldsmiths to Her Majesty the Queen. It is a richly embossed, double-handled cup of fine silver, ornamented with flowers, gilt inside, and standing about fourteen inches high. On one side, in a shield, is the following inscription, in Roman capitals :—

" ROBERTO . BIGSBY . L . L . D .
DE . VENERABILI . ORDINE . S. JOANNIS .
HIEROSOLYMITANI . PER . XXXII . ANNOS .
OPTIME . MERITO .
LINGUÆ . SEXTÆ . CONFRATRES . D . D .
M D C C C L X V I I ."

On the opposite side appears the Doctor's arms, augmented with the insignia of the Order. The cup is supported by an elegant and massive ebony stand.

The following were the contributors to the presentation fund :—His Grace the Duke of Manchester (Grand-Prior); the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Lord Lient. of Warwick; the Count de Salis, K.B.E, &c.; Colonel W. Burlton, C.B.; Major-General John St. George,

C.B., R.A., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Medjidie, &c.; Sir Edward A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., Knight of the Medjidie; Sir John Philippart, K.G.V.; Major-General James Ramsay, late Commissary-General of the Bengal Army; Cluny Macpherson, Chief of the Macphersons and Clan Chattan; Sir Edward Hoare, Bart.; Colonel Sir James E. Alexander, K.C.L.S., Knight of the Medjidie; Colonel Thomas Anderson, Adjutant-General of Militia, New Brunswick; the Rev. William B. L. Hawkins, M.A., F.R.S.; Charles P. Carter, Esq.; John Furley, Esq.; William Beattie, M.D.; Charles Batcliff, F.S.A., Barrister-at-law; and Richard Woof, Esq., F.S.A.

It is no small satisfaction to us to be able to chronicle the above presentation, which has a marked interest for Clerkenwell, offering as it does a connected line of sequence to many memorable events which have transpired in the earlier periods of our local history, when the predecessors of Dr. Bigsby in the noblest Confederation of Knights, assembled within the honoured walls of our St. John's Gate, and there devised such deeds of valour and beneficence as will render them famous so long as English history shall last.

(From the "Daily Telegraph," June, 1868.)

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The festival of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated as usual by the members of the English branch of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, on Wednesday next. Previous to the Chapter-General there will be a short service in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where, at eleven o'clock, the Litany will be sung, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., one of the chaplains. After the sermon there will be an offertory, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the charitable objects of the Order.

(From the "Daily Telegraph," June 27, 1868.)

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—The English *Langue* of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem held their Chapter-General at noon on Wednesday, at the Chancery of the Order, in St. Martin's Place. Before the meeting Divine service was celebrated in the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Order by the vicar. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, one of the chaplains of the Order, and an



Silver Vase,
Presented as a Testimonial to the
Bailli Robert Bigsby, G.C.I.I.,
by the Members of the
Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem,
of the Venerable English Langue,
on his retirement from the offices of
Registrar and Secretary,
Anno 1867.

offertory was made for the hospital funds of the *Langue*. In the evening the Knights and Ladies and other members of the Order dined together, in accordance with the custom of former years, at the Inns of Court Hotel. The following is a list of the company at the dinner:—Colonel Burlton, C.B., Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Sir E. Hoare, Bart., Sir E. Perrott, Bart., Sir James Alexander, H. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., Major-General St. George, C.B., Mrs. St. George, Colonel Porter, Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter, Rev. Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, Rev. Mr. Woods, Rev. Mr. Hugo, R. Woof, Esq., J. Pearson, Esq., C. H. Burgess, Esq., Mr. M. Lyte, and the following guests;—Sir G. Lawrence, K.C.B., Mr. Cecil Russell, Lieut.-Colonel Jervis, R.A., M.P. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Grand Prior, and Lord Leigh were unavoidably absent.

(From the "*Bullettino Storico*," 1868.)

LINGUA INGLESE DEL SOVRANO ORDINE GEROSOLIMITANO.—UN PRESENTE AL CAV. ROBERTO BIGSBY.—La Sesta Lingua di questa religione militare fiorente nell Gran Brettagna da più di quattrocento anni, per gesta per dovizie e per copia di cavalieri famosa nella storia dell' Ordine, travolta da tanta vicissitudine di tempi sarebbe forse perita, siccome tutte le caduche cose di quaggiù, senza lo zelo e gli sforzi del dottor Roberto Bigsby Esq., dottissimo archeologo e infaticabile scrittore, il quale per lungo tempo ritenne vari uffici di alta importanza, cui attese ognora con amore e studio infinito.

Ei ne illustrò la storia, ne riordinò gli archivi, e fino a quest'anno vi ebbe grado di protocollista e segretario. Testè a cotesti uffici per infirma salute e per cresciuti affari avendo rinunciato, il capitolo generale celebrato nel di 24 giugno scorso, nel quale festeggiassi il Santo patrono dell'Ordine, statù decèrnergli una testimonianza dell'unanime riconoscenza dei cavalieri confrati; e fatto lavorare un magnifico vassojo di puro argento massiccio, nel 3 dicembre passato ne compì l'offerta in un capitolo apposito tenuta nella cancelleria dell'Ordine, sita presso la piazza di Trafalgar, che è decorata da ogni simbolo di vittorie marittime e dalla statua di Nelson.

Il rendiconto della solenne cerimonia piacemi riportare dai giornali inglesi. Fattosi a lui davanti il prode Colonnello Burlton così favellò: "nella lamentevole ma necessaria assenza del nostro Gran Priore (che è Duca di Manchester, uno dei più insigni membri dell'aristocrazia britannica, e dei più eminenti ed anziani dell'Ordine) è devoluto a me, in virtù dell'ufficio di Presidente della commissione capitolare che vi occupo immeritamente, l'onore di pregarvi

a richiesta di un considerevole numero dei confratelli nostri, del favore di accettar questa coppa, quale tenue testimonianza della loro stima ed ossequio, e in argomento della riconoscenza e soddisfazione loro agli utili e zelanti servizi che avete reso all'Ordine, non soltanto nelle cariche ufficiali sostenute, ma eziandio nel cerchio di privata capacità, coll'efficace strumento della vostra dotta ed erudita penna, e col promuovere sovente in ogni occasione i suoi interessi e la sua dignità. Nè io temo di mostrarmi indiscreto palesando prematuramente ciò che vorrete forse tener celato, cioè che vi occupate oggidì di un'altra opera circa le memorie del nostro Ordine nei suoi ultimi tempi, e il suo risorgimento appo noi nel 1831: il quale argomento interessa oltremodo ogni suo membro. Ma non voglio abusare dei vostri momenti nè della vostra indulgenza nel pregarvi che mentre vogliate accettar questa tazza, non sdegniate accogliere i più sinceri e caldi auguri per la vostra salute e prosperità, non solamente da costoro tra i colleghi che or vi fanno corona, ma altresì da tutti quanti gli altri che non poterono personalmente venire ad esprimerveli oggidì, e quali tutti, ne son certo, si associano meco alle comuni felicitazioni."

Questo eloquente indirizzo dal nobile oratore profferito, fu seguito da unanimi applausi, e da clamorose congratulazioni dello scelto cerchio degli assistenti. Commosso da parole sì lusinghiere l'onorevole Balt potè appena ringraziare il Presidente e i Cavalieri presenti del prezioso lor dono. Quindi la ciòto la ospitale, giusta le antiche tradizioni, fu ricolma più volte di spumoso sciampagna, e vi bevvero tutti, propinando lietamente all'incremento della Lingua sesta dell'Ordine, all'ampliamento dei suoi membri, alla salute di costoro e del Cavaliere Bigsby.

Il prezioso vaso fu lavorato con isquisito gusto nelle officine dei signori Lambert, i quali, splendidi saggi di oreficeria esibirono nell'esposizione internazionale di Parigi, presso a quelli di Hankok e figlio, Barkentin e Slater, Prime, Hunt e Roskell successori di Storr e Mortimer, e di altri valenti maestri nell'arte gentile della quale Cellini fu l'antesignano (1). Esso è dorato all'interno, e ornato in giro da fiori e cartocci condotti a rilievo, e cesellati con mirabile varietà, ed eleganza infinita. Da un lato su uno scudo è la seguente iscrizione: *Roberto Bigsby Legum Doctori, De Vener. Ordine S. Joannis*

(1) Simili stupende moderne opere emule delle italiane del cinquecento, non che altre di Cristophle e di Froment Meurice ecc., ammiravansi nell'esposizione di South Kensington, laterale a quella universale tenuta in Hyde Park nel 1862, a Dublino nel 1865, e nel palazzo d'industria a Parigi nell'esposizione speciale delle belle arti applicato al lavoro.

Hierosolimitani per triginta duos annos optime merito Linguae sextae Confratres D. D. MDCCCLXVII.—Sull'esergo levasi lo stemmo suo ornato dalle insegne cavalleresche. Il pezzo è alto quattordici pollici circa, e posa su uno svelto zòccolo d'ebano massiccio.

Lungo sarebbe emunerare i nomi illustri dei generosi Cavalieri che contribuirono al dono, e a cui spese fu fatto. In capo a tutti sta il Duca di Manchester, che è largo Mecenate d'ogni impresa vòlta a promuovere arti, scienza o beneficenza: Lord Leigh ed altri onorevoli pari. E vi si leggono il Conte di Salis, ed il General Ramsay stato Commissario Gen. delle armi inglesi nel Bengal, ambo strenui campioni dell'Ordine Gerosolimitano colà, che da tali personaggi retto e rappresentato mantiene l'onore del titolo avito e la storica rinomanza, forse meglio che altre lingue altrove non facciano. Ma delle sue condizioni odierne terrò largo proposito pubblicando tra non guari la lettera da me diretta al Cavaliere Elisé Montagnac, che avendo nel 1864 stampato in Parigi un compendio della storia e stato attuale dell'Ordine obliò quella Lingua, pur della Boema parlando, e dei Giovanniti di Prussia, laddove le opere di Whitworth Porter, di Taaffe, di Woof, di Bigsby, e di altri parecchi non lice uno storiografo ignorare (1). Ma in Francia tuttora le istituzioni e gli scrittori d'oltre Manica assai poco son noti. Il quale inconveniente riguardo alla separata branca dell'Ordine, che vi fiorisce, e con vocabolo tecnico suole addimandarsi una Lingua, è da attribuire alla infauستا disgiunzione sua dalla italica che ha sede in Roma, e che più larghi propositi, meglio inteso decoro, e mutua tolleranza faranno, io spero, cessare; in comunione di intenti di carità e di statuti agglomerando ad un medesimo tronco li rami surti da unico ceppo, e poi disgregati per isventure comuni.

Oggi pago di aver reso noto fra noi questo spontaneo attestato offerto a sì benemerito Cavaliere ed erudito scrittore, cui tutti sincera ammirazione professiamo, do fina a queste poche parole, assicurandolo, se pure esse colà arriveranno, che quella festa cordiale e domestica anche quà ebbe un riscontro, e che sulla tepida spondo d'Oreto risuonarono da labbra amiche, come eco spontanea, auguri, voti, e *toasts* associati per fratèllevole corrispondenza al simpatico *testimonial* che in riva al gelido Tamigi Ei fu lieto ricevere.

Palermo febbraio 1868.

MARC. FEDERICO LANCIA DUCA DI CASTEL BRELO,
C. G. C. dell'Ord. Gerosol. (*L. Angl.*)

(1) V. pure il cenno dàtone nel bullettino storico, anno 1, febbraio 1865. L'attuale Segretario Gen. è Sir Edmondo A. Lechmere Baronetto, e Membro del Parlamento Signore, di alto credito e di estesa rinomanza. Testè Egli ne pubblicò gli statuti novellamente riveduti.

(From "*Le Gaulois*," Oct. 20, 1868.)

Nous avons parlé l'autre jour de la convocation probable des chevaliers de Malte; le bruit se confirme aujourd'hui et il nous paraît intéressant de donner quelques détails sur la situation actuelle de l'ordre.

Il n'y a plus aujourd'hui ni *chapelains* ni *servants d'armes*; ils il n'y a plus que des chevaliers appartenant aux grands-prieurés de Rome, de Lombardie, des Deux Siciles et de Bohême. Les chevaliers de Provence, d'Auvergne, de France, d'Aragon, de Castille, d'Allemagne et de la langue Anglo-Bavaroise, sont rattachés, en baillages aux quatre prieurés que nous venons de citer.

Le grand-maître de l'ordre réside à Rome dans le palais de l'ordre, sis rue Condotti, ouvert à tous les chevaliers bénéficiaires de baillages et de commanderies existants encore dans le royaume des Deux-Siciles.

Les revenus de ces bénéfices sont très régulièrement payés; aussi les titulaires actuels, sans protester cependant, ne voient pas d'un bon œil la reconstitution *active* de l'ordre; ils craignent, avec raison, que le gouvernement italien, qui a respecté jusqu'ici leurs apanages, ne confisque leurs biens s'ils sont organisés en cohort militant.

Les chevaliers bénéficiaires actuels ne sont tenus en ce moment qu'à accompagner une fois par an, en grand costume, le Saint-Père à Saint-Pierre, et à approcher deux fois dans l'année, de la table sainte en l'église de Sainte-Croix.





LIST
OF
DIGNITARIES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
VENERABLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
OF THE
Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St. John of Jerusalem,
1868.

Dignitaries.

THE CONVENTUAL BAILIFF.

The Turcopolier.—Vacant during the abeyance of the Grand Mastership of the Order.

THE CAPITULAR BAILIFFS.

Grand-Prior of England.—His Grace the DUKE OF MANCHESTER, G.C.J.J.

Grand-Prior of Ireland.—The COUNT DE SALIS, G.C.J.J., K.R.E., &c.

Bailiff of Aquila.—The Right Honourable the LORD LEIGH, G.C.J.J.

Officers.

Preceptor of Torphichen in Scotland.—The Right Honourable the LORD TORPHICHEN, G.C.J.J.

President of the Chapter.—Colonel BURLTON, G.C.J.J., C.B.

Chancellor.—Major-General ST. GEORGE, Roy. Art., K.C.J.J., C.B.

Secretary-General.—Sir EDMUND ANTHONY HARLEY LECHMERE, Bart., K.J.J., M.P., Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn.

Receiver-General.—Lieutenant-Colonel WHITWORTH PORTER, Roy. Eng., K.C.J.J.

Chaplain-General.—The Rev. WILLIAM BENTINCK LETHAM HAWKINS, K.C.J.J., M.A., F.R.S.

Registrar, Secretary, and Judge-of-Arms.—JULIUS ALEXANDER PEARSON, K.J.J., F.S.A., 26, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Genealogist and Librarian.—The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., Chaplain.

Almoner.—CHARLES J. BURGESS, K. of Grace, the Chancery, 8, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

The Chapter.

The Grand-Prior, with the Bailiffs holding office, the Officers of the Langue, and the following elected Members:—Colonel WILLIAM BURLTON, C.B. (President), Sir EDWARD HOARE, Bart., CHARLES PEMBERTON CARTER, JOHN FURLEY, the Rev. WILLIAM BENTINCK LETHAM HAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S., and HENRY BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, M.P.

Chancery of the English Langue.—8, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

Bankers.—The London and Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.



ROLL OF MEMBERS
OF THE
VENERABLE ENGLISH LANGUE.

1868.*

F.—Great Crosses. (G.C.F.F.)

I.—CAPITULAR BAILIFFS.

His Grace WILLIAM DROGO (7th) Duke of Manchester, LL.D.

*—The Castle, Kimbolton, Hunts; the Castle, Tanderagee,
co. Armagh, Ireland; Carlton Club, S.W.; 1, Great
Stanhope Street, W.*

* The present Roll has been expressly compiled for this publication, and differs from the official one in its more extended description of the titles and other additions associated with a wide majority of the names. I have also introduced a series of annotations distinguishing the personal career of the greater part of the members, which I hope will be considered an interesting adjunct to the Roll. No pains have been spared to make the latter as complete as circumstances would allow, and I trust that, where any deficiencies occur, they will be remedied in a future edition. The numerous changes effected by succession to family honours, by professional promotions, and other causes, render the accuracy of a document of this nature reliable only for a very limited period.

The Most Noble William Drogo Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, co. Huntingdon, in the Peerage of Great Britain, LL.D. of the University of Cambridge. Creations—Viscount and Baron, 1620; Earl, 1626; Duke, 1719.

After completing his education at Sandhurst, he earned a commission in the army without purchase. In 1841 he was gazetted to the 11th foot. In 1842 he exchanged into the Grenadier Guards, and was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of the Cape Colony in 1844. In 1850 he retired; but was appointed Major of the Huntingdon Militia in 1852, as well as Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He represented Bewdley in the House of Commons from 1848 to 1852, and Huntingdonshire from 1852 till 1855, that is to say, until he succeeded to the Dukedom in the August of that year. Patronage, three livings.

His Grace presided over the committee for the Tercentenary commemoration of Shakespeare in 1864, and has rendered much support to the Volunteer movement. He also took a very prominent part in the proceedings had in this country for the promotion of the objects of the French International Exposition in 1867. The Duke has likewise achieved literary reputation as the careful and able editor of a work entitled "Court and Society, from Elizabeth to Anne," in two volumes, with portraits, the materials for which were derived from the family papers at Kimbolton.

His Grace is a descendant of one of the most ancient of the families who date from the Conquest.

Guerin de Montaigu, 13th Grand-Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was a member of the same house. (1208.) Canon de Montaigu, of Auvergne, was one of those who took the habit of the fraternity with Raymond du Puis. (1099.)

PETER JOHN FANE DE SALIS-SOGLIO, Count of the Holy Roman Empire; Hereditary Knight of the Order of the Golden Militia of Rome, and Count Palatine of the Lateran; Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem; Knight of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Third Class; Knight of the Royal and Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France;* Knight Commander of the Princely Order of the Phoenix of Hohenlohe; Chevalier Grand' Croix de l'Ordre Impérial Asiatique de

* Of Bourbon creation.

Morale Universelle ; Commandeur Baron de l' Ordre Noble d' Epire, &c.—*Ballylisk House, Tanderagee, co. Armagh, Ireland ; Hillingdon Place, near Uxbridge, Middlesex ; St. John's Villa, Acton Green, W.*

Eldest son of the late Jerome, Count de Salis, by Sophia, daughter of Admiral Francis Drake, of Buckland Abbey, Devon. Was Colonel in the Prussian Service, and previously *Chef-de-Bataillon* in the Capitulated Service of Switzerland, in the Swiss Guards of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and of the King of Naples. Late High Sheriff, and Major of the Militia, of the county of Armagh ; a Magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, and for the county of Limerick, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Armagh. The Count has the Prussian medal for the suppression of the Insurrection of Neufchatel.

The family of De Salis, originally of Austrian extraction, represents the extinct family of the Viscounts Fane, of Basilden, Berks., and Lochghur, Ireland. Under Royal Licence they are entitled to bear the arms and assume their Austrian title of Counts of the Germanic Empire. In Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage, under the head of "British Subjects enjoying Foreign Titles of Nobility," will be found a detailed account of this ancient and distinguished family. The following brief notice is extracted from the Charter of the Emperor Francis the First, creating Peter de Salis a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, dated 12th March, 1748.

"Being given to understand that Peter a Salis, 'Dynasta in Obereich Engishofen,' traces his descent by birth from a most ancient and celebrated stock, whose ancestors for many centuries, famous alike in the field and in the senate, and oftentimes deserving well not alone of their own country, but also of the Holy Roman Empire and the August House of Austria, have, for the constantly approved graces of their deeds and military prowess, and the clear testimony of their glory, occupied the highest grades of honourable distinction, and been variously esteemed and rewarded by our own illustrious Imperial predecessors, and that, for instance, Andrew a Salis, sometime under the Emperor Frederick the First, in those memorable battles in Italy and Palestine, was conspicuous amongst the principal officers of the Imperial armies ; that Rudolph a Salis in like manner was present with much credit as a Colonel in the Expedition under the Emperor Louis of Bavaria ; that also another Rudolph a Salis was worthy of particular encomium, who at the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the various Swiss and Grison Expeditions for defence of the Dukedom of Milan, was entrusted

with the high and important office of Captain-General, and having been moreover appointed Governor of Pavia, at last bravely fell in battle at Marignan* for the Milanese cause; and that yet another Rudolph a Salis, the worthy grandson of the last-named Rudolph, who for the Holy Roman Empire and the Austrian House obtained distinction, and afterwards, under the Spanish and Venetian auspices, bore arms for the Emperor Maximilian the Second, and in that severe battle against the Turks fought with such bravery that he not only rendered himself deserving of being advanced by the same Emperor to the command of one of the German Legions of Foot, and to the office of Prefect-General of the ordnance, but even to be honoured with the belt and insignia of Knighthood; and further, under the Emperor Rudolph the Second, had the merit to attain the rank of a Councillor of War, and, in the year one thousand five hundred and eighty-two, to be raised to the dignity of Baron of the Holy Roman Empire: afterwards, Abundius a Salis, the brother of the same Rudolph, as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Imperial Legion, in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight, met his death by a severe wound here at Vienna. Not less renowned in his pursuit of military fame and fidelity showed himself Albert a Salis, a Bavarian Colonel, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, against the enemy of the name of Christ. His son, too, John Wolfgang,† Imperial Prefect of the Ordnance, during the very disturbed period and various fortunes of the Thirty Years' War, rendered most illustrious services. But chiefly considering the private and particular endowments of mind and disposition, and the remarkable integrity and sagacity of Peter a Salis himself, who lately, at the beginning of this century, as Envoy from Upper Rhostia to London and the Hague, exhibited many specimens of his diplomatic skill, and afterwards devoted himself to the August House of Austria, and to the common weal, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, rendered vain and ineffectual those pernicious attempts of the French to establish a confederacy with the Grisons, and subsequently bestowed all his endeavours in constant and faithful pursuit of the good cause, and, following his example, his son Jerome, now some years since Envoy from England to the Grisons, was always intent upon effecting a sincere and mutual

* His son was created Count Palatine of the Palace of Lateran and Hereditary Knight of the Golden Militia by Pope Paul the Third.

† John Wolfgang a Salis was Commander of the Teutonic Order at Ratisbon, and died a prisoner at Wismar, having lost the battle at Elster against the Swedes (Thirty Years' War).

league of friendship and alliance between the Holy Roman Empire, the House of Austria, and his own Sovereign, did all in his power to protect and improve by fresh support their parties in the country of the Grisons," &c., &c.

I glean the following slight references from Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont."

"We find the history of the Grisons little better than a long series of bickerings, feuds, revolts, conspiracies, massacres, intrigues, and peculations. The wisest decisions of the Diet of the Canton were annulled or frustrated by the votes of the general assemblies, accordingly as the interest or caprice of the most influential popular leaders might sway these meetings at the moment. Two great families, those of Planta and De Salis, in the end long monopolised the chief influence, as well as the patronage and offices of the federal government."—P. 221.

"Opposite Conradi's inn, at the foot of a rock, is a large ruined *Palazzo* which once belonged to the Salis family : strangers are permitted to enjoy the fine *view* from the summit of the rock."—P. 262.

"A little way within the frontier (rt.) is the Castle of *Bondo*, belonging to that branch of the Salis family (Soglio) which is settled in England."—P. 272.

"*Malano*, a village of 1054 inhabitants, overlooked by several ruined castles, the chief of which is *Schloss Bodmer*, one of the numerous castles belonging to the De Salis family, and situated near the mouth of the Prattigau."—P. 281.

Gilbert de Assalit, d' Assaly, à Salis, de Salis, de Saily, or de Sally, fourth Grand-Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was of this family (1162). He died on his passage from Dieppe to England in 1183.

Salix signifies a willow ; the family bear that tree in their arms, in allusion to their name ; and they have always planted numerous trees of that description in the vicinity of their castles and other residences. Count de Salis had been admitted a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, July 20, 1844, by the Roman branch of the Order, prior to his election into the English *Langue* in 1859.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM HENRY (2nd) Lord Leigh.—*Stoneleigh Abbey, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire ; Adelstrop, Chipping Norton, Oxon ; Brookes' and Travellers' Club, S. W. ; 37, Portman Square, W.*

The Right Honourable William Henry Leigh, Baron Leigh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Creation, 1839. Is Lord Lieutenant

and Custos Rotulorum of co. Warwick, and a Trustee of Rugby School; was late Captain Warwickshire Yeomanry. Patronage, ten livings.

His lordship is descended from Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1558; he was great grandson of Sir Peter Leigh, Knight-Banneret, who fell at Agincourt.

II.—BAILIFFS AD HONORES.

Sir JOHN PHILPPART, Knight of the Royal Orders of Gustavus Vasa, and of the Polar Star of Sweden, M.R.I.A.—*College House, Hammersmith, W.*

Is widely known in the literary world as editor of the "Royal Military Panorama;" author of the "Northern Campaigns of 1812 and 1813;" "Waterloo Memoirs," 2 vols.; "Campaign in Germany and France;" "Observations on Authors and Books in the English and Foreign Languages;" "Memoirs of General Moreau;" "Memoirs of the Prince Royal of Sweden;" "Memoirs of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent;" "Memoirs of Châteaubriand;" editor of the "Speeches of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan," 5 vols.; editor of the "Digest" of Hansard's "Parliamentary Debates," 2 vols.; editor of the "New Literary Gazette;" of the "Royal Military Calendar," 5 vols.; of the "East India Military Calendar," 3 vols., 4to.; of the "Naval and Military Magazine," 4 vols.; editor and proprietor of the "Naval and Military Gazette," from 1833 to 1868, 34 vols.; editor for many years of Colburn's "United Service Magazine," Urban's "Military Almanack," and other Military Works. Member of the Asiatic Societies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras; of the Statistical Society of France, &c., &c. At the age of 18—19, he began corresponding with the magazines—Sir Richard Phillips's "Monthly," the "European," the "Register," Holt and Davis's "Chronicles and Classics," the "Pamphleteer," &c., &c.

It is to be earnestly hoped that many of Sir John's dispersed contributions will be presented to the public in a collective form, constituting a monument of no ordinary magnitude to his versatile and superior talents, and to his unwearied industry.

His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, to whom Sir John dedicated his memoirs of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, usually resided at Kensington Palace, but had a Retreat or cottage on the banks of the Thames, where he received and entertained his private and intimate friends. This Retreat is called "The Seasons," Thomson the poet having written whilst residing in it one of his beautiful "Seasons." On the death of the Duke, Sir John purchased the

Retreat, as a memento of past days, and occasionally visits it. Previously, it had been the residence of Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart.

The following curious legal act is too memorable an incident to be passed over in the present notice.

"In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday last, there was the novel sight of four Knights armed, that is, according to the ancient law of the land, 'girt with swords.' They were summoned to attend and make election of the King's Grand Assize; and were received in due form by the four judges, the general business of the Court being suspended on their entrance, and whilst they remained in Court. The Knights were Sir William Henry Poland, Sir John Rennie, Sir John Philippart, and Sir Robert Smirke. The judges called on Sir John Philippart as the senior Knight of the Shire of Middlesex to take the right; the knights were then respectively sworn, and marshalled out of Court to a private chamber to select twenty individuals from the Special Jury List of the county to be summoned for the trial of the cause. On re-entering in the same state, the senior Knight presented to the Court the list of the individuals selected: this was read aloud, and a day being fixed by the judges for the trial, the Knights bowed and left the Court. This ancient custom has only been practised twice within several years, and is to be abolished by Act of Parliament."—*The Court Journal*, May 31, 1834.

In 1867, Sir John, on resigning from illness the chairmanship of the Fulham and Hammersmith District Board of Works, received a Testimonial, superbly emblazoned, and signed by all the members and officers. It contains the following passage.

"That, as Chairman of the Board, an office held by Sir John for upwards of seven years, they testify that his talent, zeal, and urbanity have tended to the removal of the various opposing elements, and clashing interests, uniting the members in one homogeneous body, actuated by an honest desire to carry out their onerous duties, so as to promote the public good; and in closing their official connection with him, they cannot do otherwise than record their estimate of his merits, and on behalf of their constituents, as well as for themselves, they tender to him their best wishes for his future welfare and happiness."—*West London Observer*.

SIR EDWARD GEORGE LAMBERT PERROTT, (4th) Baronet, Major (Retired) East Kent Militia.—*Brookhill House, Plumstead, Kent, S.E.*

Sir Edward Perrott is a Baron of the old French realm, with the privilege of the *tabouret* to the ladies bearing the title of his House, as conferred by King Louis the Fifteenth. For the last eighteen years he has been a most energetic member of the Royal National Life Boat Institution. His name is always seen in its reports as occupying the chair, or as being in attendance as a member of the council. He has assisted, probably, in the investigation of cases in which rewards have been granted for saving upwards of nine thousand lives. No other man could say as much; and as there have been foreigners of many nations amongst those thus rescued from a dreadful death, had the merits of his laborious services been duly reported to the Princes of those nations, Sir Edward would not have remained so long unrecognized as a public benefactor; nor should such claims to honorary distinction appear the less worthy of reward for their having been withheld from observation by his characteristic delicacy and high feeling.

"The number of lives saved either by lifeboats of the institution or by special exertions for which it has granted special rewards since its formation, is 17,800; for which services 90 gold medals, 792 silver medals, and £28,906 in cash have been given as rewards. When we remember that nearly every life saved by lifeboats has been rescued under perilous circumstances, it will at once be seen what great benefit has been conferred by the Lifeboat Institution, not only on the poor men themselves and on their country, but also on their wives and children, who would otherwise be widows and orphans. Since the beginning of the present year the Institution has spent £18,813 on its 194 lifeboat stations on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland: and, since its first establishment in 1824, it has expended £212,820 on its lifeboat stations."—*The Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1868.

EWEN MACPHERSON (styled Cluny Macpherson).—*Cluny Castle, in Badenoch, Invernessshire, N.B.; New Club, Edinburgh; Junior United Service Club, S.W.*

Chief of the Macphersons, and lineal descendant, in the male line, of the Chiefs of the Clan Chattan. A Captain on half pay 42nd Royal Highlanders; succeeded his father, Colonel Macpherson, August 1, 1817, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the co. Inverness.

General Sir CHARLES ROUTLEDGE O'DONNELL, Knight-Bachelor, Colonel of the 18th Hussars.—*Trugh, Limerick; United Service Club, S.W.*

"Was present with the Russian troops in the campaign of 1828, on the Danube, against the Turks, and in 1849 with the German troops, in Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, especially at Duppel and the Battle of Frederica."—*Hart's New Annual Army List* for 1868.

Was for some time Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Canada, and was appointed to the Staff in Ireland in 1843.

ROBERT BIGSBY, Grand Cross, Commander and Knight of various Orders; LL.D. (1849); J.U.D. (1839); F.R.S. and F.S.A. (1837).

Hon. For. Memb. and Director of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters, Palermo; Hon. Memb. of the Olimpica Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, Vicenza; of the Intrepidi Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, Cori; Corresp. Memb. of the Gioenia Academy of Natural Science, Catania; Hon. Memb. of the Academy of Sciences and Letters, Cosenza; Member ("Flavius Zeno") of the Pellegrini Academy, Castro-Reale; Hon. Memb. of the Dafnica Academy of *Belles-Lettres* and *Beaux-Arts*, Aci-Reale; of the *Assemblea di Storia Patria*, Palermo; of the *Commissione Artistica*, in commemoration of Guido Aretino, Arezzo; of the *Istitut Bandiera*, Palermo; of the *Société Française de Statistique Universelle*, Paris; Corresp. Memb. of the *Société Française d'Archéologie pour la Conservation et la Description des Monuments Historiques*, Rouen; Hon. and Corresp. Memb. of the *Institut Polytechnique* (for Agriculture, Industry, Science, Letters, *Beaux-Arts*), Paris; Titular Memb. and Medalist (*Grandes Médailles, en Argent et de Bronze, 1ère Classe, Belles-Lettres et Beaux-Arts*) of the *Société Commémorative des Expositions Nationales et Universelles*, Paris; Hon. For. President of the *Société des Sauveteurs du Département de Saône-et-Loire, médaillés du Gouvernement*, Châlon-sur-Saône; Hon. President of the *Société des Instituteurs et des Institutrices*, Marseilles; Hon. Vice-President of the *Società Protettrice degli Animali in Sicilia*, Palermo; Effective Memb. Extr. of the *Società Zoofila*, Trieste; Hon. For. Memb. of the American Antiquarian Society, Boston, U.S.; Corresp. Memb. of the Historical Society of New York, U.S.; of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, Boston, U.S.; Hon. Memb. of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne; of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne; of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society; of the Herefordshire Natural History, Philosophical, Antiquarian, and Literary Society; of the Surrey Archaeological Society, &c.; formerly Fellow of the Royal Society; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Member of other Metropolitan, Provincial, and Foreign Learned Societies.

"In the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital is the astrolabe, or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars, that once belonged to Sir Francis Drake. It was constructed for him when he was Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570; and it subsequently belonged to the Stanhope family. In 1783 it was presented by Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as ambassador to Spain, to the Rev. Thomas Bigsby, M.A., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married Frances Stanhope, his lordship's stepmother. In 1812 that gentleman, in anticipation of approaching death, gave it to his younger brother, Robert Bigsby, Esq., of Sion Hill House, Nottinghamshire, in whose possession it remained until his death in 1825. It then came into the hands of his son, Dr. Robert Bigsby, by whom it was presented to William IV. in April, 1831. That King bestowed it upon the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. A particular description of this astrolabe appears in the 'Literary Gazette' for June 10, 1837; and an engraving of it, showing the portion of its interior in which the sun-dial is introduced, may be seen in the 'Illustrated London News' for June 14, 1856."—*Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times*, by E. J. Wood. London: Bentley, 1866.

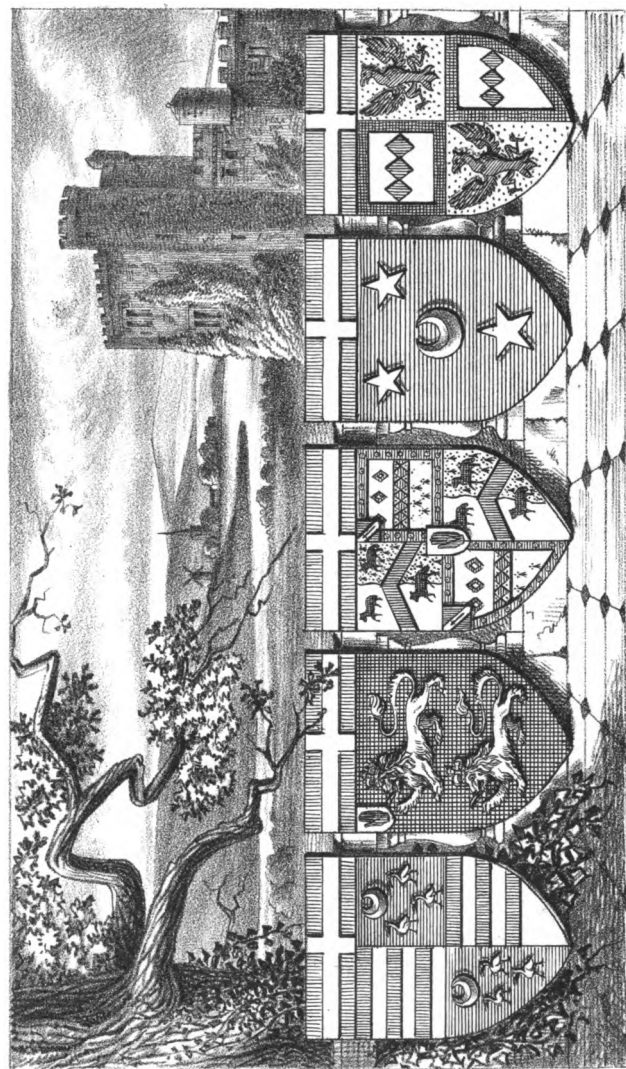
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Chief Police-Magistrate at Bombay.

Was standing counsel to the Committee of Baronets for the recovery and support of their Rights and Privileges. He drew up an elaborate Report in elucidation of various intricate points of enquiry, and evinced much legal acumen and ability in promoting the objects of the movement. The result was, however, totally unsuccessful.

HENRY BLISS, Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal, F.R.S.L.
—*Brandon Park, Suffolk; Berkeley House, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park Square, W.*

In the Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN LYSAGHT PENNEFATHER, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain; Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France, and Knight Commander of the First Class of the Royal Order of St.



R. Gallon delin.

G. Bailey lithog.

ARMS OF GRAND PRIORS SINCE THE REVIVAL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. *Rev^d. Sir R. Peat, D. D., M. S. P.*
2. *The Hon. Sir H. Dymoke, Bart^o.*
3. *Sir C. M. Leach, Bart^o, Baron of Selbygate in France, D. C. L.*
4. *Admiral, Sir A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, K. C. S., K. S. F., K. G. R.*
5. *His Grace the Duke of Manchester, L. I. D.*

Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia ; Colonel of the 22nd Regiment.—6, *Onslow Crescent, S. W.*; *United Service Club, S. W.*

“Served in Sir Charles Napier’s campaign in Scinde, and commanded the Infantry Brigade at the Battle of Meeanee (Medal), and was shot through the body ; he was also at the destruction of the Fort of Imaumghur. Served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854, in command of a brigade in the 2nd division at the battle of the Alma (horse twice wounded) and siege of Sebastopol (including the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th of October), and in command of the division at and after the Battle of Inkermann (horse killed under him). Medal with three clasps, K.C.B., Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander 1st Class of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 2nd Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal.”—*Hart’s New Annual Army List for 1868.*

Received the thanks of Parliament for his services in India ; served as Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ireland ; formerly commanded the 46th Foot ; was in command of the troops at Malta.

Admiral Sir ALEXANDER DUNDAS YOUNG ARBUTHNOTT, Knight Bachelor ; Gentleman of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Chamber ; Knight Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., and of the National and Military Order of San Fernando of Spain ; Knight of the Imperial Order of St. George of Russia, and of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey.—*Conservative Club, S.W.*; *Shenton Hall, near Nuneaton* ; 16, *Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.*

“Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnott entered the Royal Navy, April 9, 1803, as First Class Volunteer on board the *Northumberland* ; was afterwards attached for nearly seven years to the *Mars* ; was present as a midshipman at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805 ; assisted at the capture of the frigate *Le Rhin*, July 28, 1806 ; was also present at the capture, by a squadron under Sir Samuel Wood, of four other of the enemy’s ships, two of which, *La Gloire* and *L’Indefatigable*, struck to the *Mars* off Rochefort, September 25, 1806 ; accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in August and September, 1807 ; and saw much service in the Baltic in 1808 and 1809 ; was promoted to be lieutenant, October 26, 1809. After a short service in the *Christian VII.*, bearing the flag of Rear-

Admiral Philip Charles Durham, he was appointed to the *Impregnable*, successive flag-ship of Admiral William Young and his late Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. He co-operated in the reduction of the Islands of North and South Beveland; was present at the capture of Antwerp; and having, as First Lieutenant, escorted to England His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and His Majesty the King of Prussia, he assisted at the grand Naval Review held at Spithead. He assumed on that occasion the rank of Commander by commission, June 27, 1814. He next joined the *Jasper*, April 24, 1823, and in that vessel, on being sent on a mission to St. Petersburg, he had the honour of entertaining His Imperial Majesty and all the Court. He afterwards commanded the *Redwing* and *Terror*, and in the latter was employed on the second expedition against Algiers. Was posted, October 14, 1824. Was appointed to be one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, November 2, 1824. He accompanied, as Colonel on the Staff, the British Auxiliary Legion to Spain, where he was appointed Chief Agent of Transports in Spain, September 1, 1825; and Commandant of the Depôt at Santander, October 26, 1835. Was present at the relief of San Sebastian, and conducted the Forlorn Hope at the storming of Irun. Was granted, July 17, 1837, Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Supernumerary Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., which the Queen Regent of Spain was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of her Royal approbation of the services rendered by him to the cause of Her Catholic Majesty. He attained the rank of Brigadier-General in the Spanish service in 1838. Was granted July 27, 1838, Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission to accept and wear the Cross of the Third Class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, which Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Royal approbation of his services at the assault and capture of Irun, May 16 and 17, 1837. Was appointed, December 4, 1840, to serve in Syria, as a Captain of the Navy with General Mitchell and the Commission employed in concert with the Turkish army to drive Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptian forces out of that country. On the Commission being recalled in 1842, he was presented by the Sultan with a gold medal. Retired on half-pay of the Navy, October 1, 1846; became a retired Rear-Admiral, September 17, 1853; a retired Vice-Admiral, March 6, 1858; and a retired Admiral, November 30, 1863." —*The Foreign Office List*, 1866.

The Right Honourable ROBERT Lord Torphichen.—*Calder House, Midlothian ; Junior United Service Club, S.W.*

The Right Honourable ROBERT SANDILANDS, Lord Torphichen, co. Linlithgow, in the Peerage of Scotland. Creation, 1564.

Was late a Captain in the Scots Fusileer Guards. Is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Midlothian. The ancient and noble family of Sandilands were driven out of England by William the Conqueror, and settled in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm III., in which country they formed various Royal and illustrious alliances. The first lord was Sir James Sandilands, who, having had a learned education, was, by Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord of St. John, recommended to the Great Master of the Knights of Malta, as a person well qualified to be his successor in the Preceptory of Torphichen. On the death of the said Sir Walter, in 1543, Sir James Sandilands, who before had been received by the Prior of the Hospital and his Chapter to be one of the Knights of the Military Order of Malta, was fully invested with the title, power, and jurisdiction, as Lord St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, as also in the possession of the revenue thereof, which at that time was very great. He was often employed by King James V. and Queen Mary as ambassador to England and France; and at the time of the Reformation renouncing Popery, and resigning the Lordship of St. John into the hands of the said Queen Mary, her Majesty was pleased to grant it again, with the Preceptory, to him, his heirs, and assigns, and erected his lands into the lordship of Torphichen.

Colonel WILLIAM BURLTON, Bengal Cavalry, Companion of the of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Chevalier de l'Ordre Souverain du Temple; late Commissary-General of the Bengal Army.—*Oriental Club, W.; Oaklands, Shepherd's Bush, W.*

Was for eleven years Commissary-General of the Bengal Army, and for twenty-eight years in the Commissariat Department; served nearly forty years in the Bengal Army; was present in the Mahratta and Pindaree wars of 1817 and 1818, under the Marquis of Hastings; in the first Burmese war, 1824, 1825, and 1826, under Sir Archibald Campbell; and, lastly, at the battle of Maharajpooor, in 1843, under Lord Gough. Rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath, a silver medal, and bronze star.

Colonel Burlton's zeal for the public service, and the value of his experience in the Indian Commissariat Department, are conspi-

cuously attested in an ably-written pamphlet entitled, "A few Brief Comments on Sir Charles Napier's Letter to Sir John Hobhouse, 'on the Baggage of the Indian Army.'" (London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, 1849.) This production shows us how the technicalities of a dry professional question may be rendered interesting by the lively strokes of humour, and the genial sentiment of the writer. The gallant Colonel, however, never loses sight of the serious purpose with which his "comments" were written. Be it, moreover, remarked that in the strongest expressions of his sarcastic humour, there will always be perceived a spirit of the truest good-nature. This, indeed, is a prominent charm in the author's well-timed and well-considered critical animadversions.

The family of Burlton takes its name from a hamlet in the parish of Loppington and county of Salop, in which was seated their manorial residence. The pedigree in possession of its descendants commences with William de Burleton, Lord of that Manor, *temp.* Ric. I. The name of his son occurs in 1196. From Shropshire, the branch from which Colonel Burlton is descended, removed to Wiltshire; subsequently, the Colonel's great-great-grandfather married the heiress of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire, which remained in the family till the death of his father. In the recent edition of Walford's "County Families," the pedigree of this family, anciently styled "De Burleton," is said to reach back nearly to the Conquest. Colonel Burlton's mother was the sister of the Rev. Canon William Lisle Bowles, the eminent poet and critic. He has also reason to rejoice not a little in his connection, however distant, with the most illustrious of all modern philosophers—need I add the name of Sir Isaac Newton? Sir Isaac had no child, but two nieces were his co-heiresses, and from one of these he descends in a direct line; his great-great-great grandfather having married the daughter of one of them, and the first Earl of Portsmouth (then Viscount Lymington) the daughter of the other.

Colonel Burlton is a Magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster.

Sir EDWARD HOARE, (4th) Baronet.—*Annabelle, co. Cork; Little Hothfield, near Ashford, Kent; Jermyn Street, S. W.*

Is nephew of the late Admiral the Most Honourable the Marquis of Thomond, G.C.H. The family of Hoare obtained considerable possessions on their settlement in Ireland in 1649, having previously been seated at Edmonton, co. Middlesex, and Chagford, co. Devon. One of its descendants was in 1686 Lord Mayor of Dublin, and his

son M.P. for Cork seventeen years. The latter became allied by marriage with the peerage-family of Conyngham. His second son was the first Baronet. The father of the present Baronet was M.P. for Carlow from 1769 to 1776. Elvin's "Handbook of Mottoes" contains an interesting notice of that of Hoare, p. 210.

II.—Knights-Commanders, (K.C.B.)

JOSEPH COMPTON POTT, junior.

Colonel Sir JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, Knight Bachelor ; Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia, and Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey. — *Westerton House, Stirling, N.B.* ; *United Service and Athenæum Clubs, S.W.*

"In the beginning of 1834, Captain Alexander, who had previously served in India and Persia, was invited to undertake an expedition of Discovery in Africa (for the extension of Geographical Knowledge and Commerce), under the patronage of the Government and the Royal Geographical Society ; and having obtained leave of absence from his regiment (42nd Highlanders) he went to Portugal to collect information on the subject. He then took the opportunity to be present with the army of Donna Maria, and received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the Emperor Don Pedro, to facilitate his movements in Africa. Colonel Alexander then sailed round the West Coast of Africa in the flag-ship *Thalia*, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1835, the period of the great Kaffir invasion. Postponing for a season geographical research, and joining Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the Commander-in-Chief, he was first appointed Aide-de-Camp, and then Private Secretary. In 1837 he went on an expedition of discovery into the interior of Africa, and performed a journey of 4000 miles (half on foot), and visited the countries of the Great Namagnuas, Boschmans, and Hill Damaras ; penetrated beyond the tropic of Capricorn on the West Coast, and then travelled Eastward to the Desert of Kallihari. On his return to England, he received the honour of Knighthood, 15th August, 1838, 'for his services in Africa.' Sir James has published ten volumes of Travels and Translations from the Persian, and also edited a life of the Duke of Wellington. The gallant officer descends from the Alexanders of Menstrie, and is son of the late Edward Alexander, Esq., of Powis,

near Stirling, grand-nephew of William, Lord Newhaven."—*Burke's Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland*, pp. 139-40. (London, Churton, 1842.)

"Served in the Madras Light Cavalry previous to being transferred to H.M. Light Dragoons. Was present with the armies in the field during the first Burman, the Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars; and was on the personal staff of Generals Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and Sir William Rowan, and employed on Government expeditions, exploring and surveying in Africa and America. Served in the trenches at the siege of Sebastopol, including the assault on the 18th June, and commanded the 14th Regiment at the fall of the city. (Medal and Clasp, Sardinian and Turkish Medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie.) Was knighted by the Queen for services in Africa, and has received several decorations and war medals, and 2nd Class Lion and Sun of Persia. Commanded the troops in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, for some time during the Maori war of 1860-61."—*Hart's New Annual Army List for 1868*.

Was sometime Adjutant of the Body-guard of Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras. Is a Colonel in the British Army; a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies. Sir James's name appears in the List of Officers rewarded for distinguished or meritorious services. He is the author of many other publications than those alluded to by Sir Bernard Burke in 1842.

SIR HENRY MERVYN VAVASOUR, (3rd) Baronet.—*Spaldington Hall, and Melbourn Hall, Yorkshire; Travellers' Club, S. W.*

The very ancient family which Sir Henry Vavasour now represents, derives its name from the high office held in former times by its senior members, that of King's Valvasour; as such Mauger le Vavasour is mentioned in Domesday Book, *temp.* William the Conqueror. Sir Henry is Senior Baronet of the United Kingdom.

SIR JOHN BELL WILLIAM MANSEL, (9th) Baronet.—*Ischoel, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, N. W.; Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Kent; Carlton Club, S. W.*

Is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, of which he was High-Sheriff in 1846. Is descended from Sir John Mansel, Lord Chancellor, *temp.* Henry III.

Captain RICHARD SPRYE, formerly Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General of the Madras Army.—*18, St. George's Terrace, Kensington, W.*

Sprung, through the Cutcrew branch of the ancient family of Sprye of Spryeton, Devonshire, from the leading and powerful Cornish Houses of Trenowth, Trejago, Cheynduit, Trewithenick, Nanfan, Tregarthen, &c. He served through the first war with Burmah, for which he has the Ava Medal, also in the ceded Tenasserim Provinces, &c. Has written much on subjects connected with the Internal Government of India, Army Discipline, and Trade and Intercourse with the East. Was Co-Projector, with Sir Richard Broun, of the Metropolitan Necropolis at Woking, &c.

Captain Sprye succeeded in gaining a verdict for £10,000 in an action against a Mr. Porter for services rendered as a professional Genealogist. His counsel, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the eminent pleader, highly distinguished himself on that occasion.

Major FREDERICK WOLLASTON, late 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.
— *Shenton Hall, Leicestershire; Boodle's and Junior United Service Clubs, S.W.*

Is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Leicester, of which he was High Sheriff in 1853.

Major-General WALTER JOHN BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. — *East India United Service Club, S.W.*

Colonel JOHN LE COUTEUR, Viscount of Jersey, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Adjutant-General of the Royal Jersey Militia, and Colonel of the St. Helier Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel (retired) 22nd Foot.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Le Couteur served during the whole of the last war in America. He was Adjutant to Colonel De Harem, who commanded the Light Division and seven hundred Indians, under Generals Vincent and De Rottenburg on the Niagara frontier; was engaged at Sackett's Harbour, the battle of Niagara, and was in the storming division at Fort Erie, where he was blown up by the springing of a mine; present also at the action of the Cross Roads and many skirmishes with the Light Division".—*Hart's New Annual Army List for 1868.*

Sir FRANCIS SHUCKBURGH, (8th) Baronet, F.R.S.—*The Pavilion, Hans Place, Chelsea, S.W.; Shuckburgh Hall, Warwickshire.*

Is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, of which he was High

Sheriff in 1844, and which his grandfather represented in Parliament for many years till his death in 1804. The first Baronet received his title in consideration of the services of his father in the royal cause during the civil wars, *temp.* Charles I.

HENRY POWNALL, Chairman of the Middlesex Magistracy.—
63, Russell Square, W.C.

Has been the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex for a quarter of a century, and is widely respected for his judicious and energetic conduct on the occasion of the late Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant also for Middlesex, and was, in June, 1834, a candidate for the representation of Finsbury, polling 1915 votes, and standing second on the list of four candidates for the single vacancy; the late Mr. Thomas Duncombe being the successful candidate, and the other candidates being Mr. Babbage and Mr. Wakley.

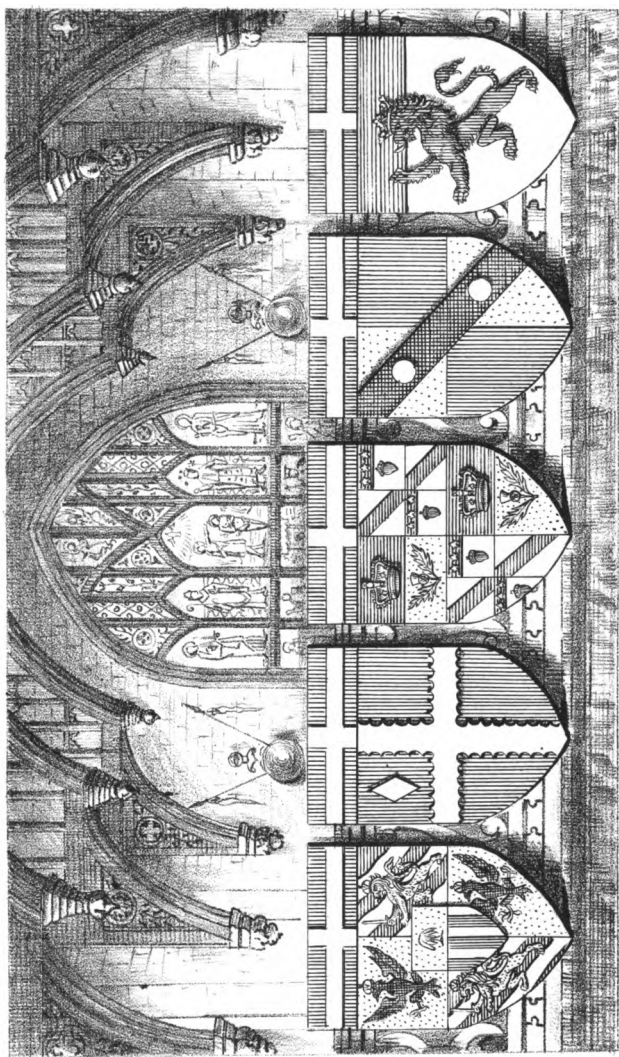
Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE HERMON RYLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia of Canada, and Registrar of the District of Montreal.—*Government House, Montreal, Canada.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITWORTH PORTER, R.E., Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey.—*16, Royal Military College Terrace, Farnborough Station, Hants.*

"MAJOR WHITWORTH PORTER, a distinguished officer of Engineers, is the son of a Devonshire gentleman of good family, and was born about the year 1827. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Engineers as a Second Lieutenant, in Dec. 1845, and has since attained the rank of Major. He served with considerable distinction in the Crimea, 1844-5, and gave to the world an account of his Russian experiences, under the title of 'Life in the Trenches before Sebastopol.' He is also the author of an elaborate historical treatise on the ancient and sovereign order of the 'Knights of Malta,' 2 vols. 8vo. (1858.)"—*Men of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters.* London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1862.

"Served in the Crimean campaign from February to May, 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol. (Medal with clasp, Brevet Major, 5th Class of the Medjidie of Turkey, and Turkish Medal.)"—*Hart's New Annual Army List for 1868.*

Instructor in Fortification, Royal Military College, (Cadets' Sec-



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G. Bailey lithog.

ARMS OF THE GRAND PRIOR OF IRELAND, BAILIFF OF AQUILA, & OF OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH LANQUE.

1. Count de Salis K.R.E. &c.
2. The Right Hon. Lord Leigh
3. The Right Hon. Lord Torphichen.
4. Colonel W. Buryton, C.B.
5. Major-General J. St George, C.B., R.A.

tion,) Sandhurst. Salary £350. Author of a treatise on the Fortifications of Malta, and an Honorary Member of the "Assemblea di Storia Patria," of Palermo. Has recently been promoted to be a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

Rear-Admiral GEORGE RAMSAY, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Son of the late Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Ramsay (4th son of the 8th Earl of Dalhousie), and cousin-german to the late Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India.

Major-General JOHN ST. GEORGE, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, R.A., Director-General of the Ordnance; Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France, and Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey.—17, *Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, S.W.*; *United Service Club, S.W.*

Joined the Royal Artillery in 1828, and in addition to continuous Regimental duty ever since, was on the General Staff of the Army in Ceylon, and in Hong-kong,—Colonel on the Staff at Malta,—President, for five years, of the Ordnance Select Committee,—and, for the last five years, Director of Ordnance. Commanded the Siege Train of the British Army at the fall of Sebastopol, and to the end of the war. Has for his services the Crimean Medal and Clasp, Turkish Medal, Companionship of the Bath, 4th class of the Medjidie, and rank of Officer in the Legion of Honour. Appointed President of the Ordnance Select Committee, May, 1859; and Director of Ordnance, December, 1863. Salary £1,000, besides military pay.

General St. George is Colonel Commandant of three Regiments of Volunteers, viz.: the 10th Kent Artillery Volunteers, and the 21st and 26th Kent Rifle Volunteers.

This family draws its pedigree from Baldwin St. George, one of the companions of the Conqueror, whose descendants were famous for several centuries in England, and were in parliament for Cambridge. It boasts of numerous distinguished alliances, and is remarkable for having had amongst its members five Kings-of-Arms, namely, Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, whose eldest son, Sir Henry, was Garter King-of-Arms, whose eldest son was also Garter King-of-Arms, while two brothers of the latter were Sir Henry, Garter King-of-Arms, and Richard, Ulster King-of-Arms, of Ireland.

Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, had, *inter alios*,

two younger sons who settled in Ireland—*George* and *Richard*. From *George* descended Sir Oliver, Baronet, whose son, Sir George, was created a Baron. The son of his daughter and heiress, St. George Usher, was again created Lord St. George, and his only daughter became Duchess of Leinster. *Richard's* great-grandson, Richard, was created a Baronet in 1766;—and this Baronetcy has descended to the present Sir John St. George.

Colonel THOMAS ANDERSON, late Adjutant-General of Militia, New-Brunswick; formerly Captain 78th Highlanders.—*Burnbrae House, Moffatt, N.B.*

“We have much pleasure in copying from the Royal Gazette of the 11th inst., the following Militia General Orders. However late the recognition of the services rendered by Colonel Anderson, and the officers and men under his command, still it is well to know, that his energy and ability, has met the ‘full approval’ of the Commander-in-Chief, and have been gratefully acknowledged by the inhabitants on the Frontier.

“‘MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—Head Quarters, Fredericton, 3rd July, 1866.—No. 45.—No considerable force of Provincial Militia being any longer in actual service on the frontier, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is enabled to relieve Colonel Anderson from the discharge of the duties which he has until lately performed.—His Excellency cannot, however, grant permission to Colonel Anderson to retire from active service without publicly recording his sense of the energy and ability manifested by that Officer whilst employed in the Western District, and his full approval of the judicious measures adopted by him for the better organization and discipline of the Force under his command, and for its disposal in the most effective manner in the event of hostile attack.

“‘His Excellency has already expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the frontier Counties, but whilst thanking Colonel Anderson for his valuable and efficient services, he deems this a fitting occasion to repeat the commendation he has already bestowed on the spirit displayed by the Force serving under the orders of that Officer.’

“Although ‘Col. Anderson is relieved from the discharge of the arduous duties which he has until lately performed,’ the inhabitants of the Frontier County do not feel relieved from the obligations which they have publicly acknowledged they were under to him.”—*Local Paper.*

The Reverend WILLIAM BENTINCK LETHAM HAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S.; Chevalier Grand' Croix de l' Ordre Impérial Asiatique de Morale Universelle.—*Athenæum Club, S.W.; Conservative Club, S.W.; Oxford and Cambridge University Club, S.W.; Junior Carlton Club, S.W.; 100, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.; Lewell, Dorsetshire.*

Is a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, and Member of various learned societies. Is Honorary Chaplain to the Victoria Rifle Volunteers, and to the Surrey Volunteer Artillery Brigade. He is the author of the following publications:—"A Churchman's Appeal to his Brother Churchman;" "Plain Words addressed to Members of the Church of England;" "Sketches of Country Life;" "Repentance and Prayer the only Sure Remedy for a National Visitation;" "The Limits of Religious Belief."

III.—Knights of Justice, (K.J.J.)

ROBERT LUCAS DE PEARSALL, Baron de Pearsall, late 4th (Emperor's Own) Regiment of Uhlands.—*Wartensee Castle, near St. Gall, Lake Constance, Switzerland.*

Captain SOMERVILLE WALDEMAR BURGESS, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, late of the 5th West India Regiment.

Brother to the late Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart.

"Captain Burgess served in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. He has received the War Medal with two Clasps for Nivelles and Nive."—*Hart's New Army List for 1868.*

Major-General JOHN HOLMES, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of Turkey; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*East India United Service Club, S.W.*

Son of the late Major-General Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

FITZJAMES HOLMES BURNES, Lieut. Madras Army; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*India.*

Eldest surviving son of the late James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., formerly Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Barrister-at-Law, late Professor of Civil Law at the East India College, Haileybury; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—79, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*

ADAM BURNES.—*Melbourne, Australia.*

Lieutenant-Colonel **HARRY JAMES BARR**, H.M. Indian Staff; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.

Son of Major-General D. Barr.

Sir **JOHN FIFE**, Knight Bachelor.—*Gortanloisk, near Greenoch, co. Argyll; Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

M.A. of the University of Durham; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Northumberland; and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a second time elected Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1843, and knighted in that capacity for his services in repressing the Chartist disturbances of 1840.

Major **TREVENEN JAMES HOLLAND**.—*Bombay.*

Was formerly Assistant-Quarter-Master-General with the Army in Persia; served also in the late Abyssinian Campaign, and was spoken of in the "Times" as a very able officer.

HENRY BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, M.P.—17, *Westbourne Terrace, W.; Oaklands, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet.*

SIDNEY HOLMES BURNES, Lieut. Bombay Army.—*India.*

Son of the late James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., F.B.S., formerly Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

HUGH GIBB, late Surgeon-General of the Bombay Army.—*Grove End House, St. John's Wood, N.W.*

JOHN ROBERT BURLTON-BENNETT, late Postmaster-General, Bengal.—9, *Cambridge Terrace, Hastings.*

Descended from the ancient family of Burlton, of Shropshire, Leicestershire, &c, &c. (See Note on Colonel Burlton, C.B.)

This branch of the Burlton family assumed the surname of Burlton-Bennett, in consequence of the marriage of William Burlton (great-great-grandfather of Mr. J. R. Burlton-Bennett) with Mary Bennet, heiress of Maperton, Somersetshire, of the family of the Bennets, Earls of Tankerville.

The arms now borne by the family of Burlton-Bennett were granted to them by patent of H.M. George III., on the marriage of Anthony Burlton-Bennett with the Honourable Frances Charlotte Monckton,* daughter of John, 2nd Viscount Galway, whose mother, the Lady Elizabeth Manners,† was daughter of John, 2nd Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Cathérine Russell, daughter of Lord William Russell, son of the 1st Duke of Bedford (commonly called "The Patriot.")

Mr. J. R. Burlton-Bennett, after many years in the service of the Honourable East-India Company, became Postmaster-General of Bengal, from which appointment he retired on Pension.

* The family of Monckton, Viscounts Galway, derive descent from Charlemagne, &c., &c., and by the marriage of their ancestor Sir Philip Monckton with Anne Eyre, of High Lowe, from the Blood-Royal of Scotland, as well as that of England, by inter-marriage with the family of Manners, Dukes of Rutland.

† Sir George Manners, 12th Baron de Roos, ancestor of the Dukes of Rutland, descended from William the Lion and Blood Royal of Scotland, married Anne St. Leger, daughter of the Princess Anne, sister of Edward IV., King of England.

Major JOSEPH WALLIS O'BRYEN HOARE, 5th Royal Elthorne Middlesex Militia; late of the Royal Engineers.—*Sydney House, near Southampton.*

Son and heir of Sir Edward Hoare, Bart.

His Excellency HENRY BROUGHAM LOCH, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

"Entered the East India Company's Bengal Cavalry in 1814; was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Gough; served through the Sutledge Campaign, for which he received a Medal and Clasp; held the Adjutancy of his regiment for three years; was appointed 2nd in command of Skinner's Horse, 1851; he returned to England in the beginning of 1854. Was appointed, June 21, 1854, to serve under the order of General Beatson, when he went to Bulgaria to assist in organizing Turkish Cavalry. He accompanied the Army to the Crimea, and witnessed the Battle of the Alma; he subsequently joined the East India Company's Service. Was appointed a Captain in the Cheshire Militia, Dec. 6, 1854. Was attached to the Earl of Elgin's Special Mission to China, April 17, 1857, and brought home the treaty with Japan, signed at Jeddo, August 26th, 1858. Was attached, as Private Secretary, to the Earl of Elgin's Special Mission

to China, March 28, 1860. He accompanied his Lordship in the advance of the army upon Peking. Was taken prisoner by the Chinese, at Tung-chow, September 18; and subsequently released, October 8th, 1860. He brought to England Lord Elgin's dispatches enclosing the Ratifications of the Treaty of June 26, 1858, and the Convention putting an end to hostilities with China, signed at Peking, October 24, 1860. Was made a C.B., May 13, 1861. Was appointed Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, July, 1861; and Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, February 14, 1863. Was for some time a Major in the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers. Was promoted to be Major in the 2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia, July 3, 1863."—*The Foreign Office List*, 1866.

CHARLES PEMBERTON CARTER.—*Kennington Hall, Ashford, Kent; United University Club, S.W.*

Descends from a very ancient family, seated in Kent. On his mother's side Mr. Carter traces to Edward III. and Richard I.; and on his father's side, through his mother, to Edward III.

Captain WILLIAM THOMSON, 78th Highlanders.

"Served in the Rohilcund campaign in 1858, and was present at the capture of Bareilly (Medal)."—*Hart's Annual Army List for 1864*.

Captain JOHN FURLEY.—*Ashford, Kent.*

Is Captain of the 29th Kent Rifle Volunteers. He has assisted with great energy and ability to encourage the spread of *Voluntarism* in this country, and to strengthen the system on which it is established. He has also endeavoured to lead other free peoples to imitate our example, and to depend more on themselves and less on treaties—especially in the small States of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Holland. During the Danish war in 1864 he was present for some time with the Danish army as a spectator of its gallant but ineffectual defence.

In July 1866, in return for hospitalities lavished on Volunteers (including himself) who had visited the Belgian Tir National in 1865, he received at Dover, and accompanied, during the whole of their visit, 160 Belgians of the *Garde Civique* under the command of Major de l' Eau d' Audrimont.

In September of the same year he was one of the Honorary Secretaries entrusted with the chief organization of the visit of 1,200

English Volunteers to Brussels, and when there he was acting Major of Brigade on the Staff of Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C.

In July, 1867, he was again engaged on both sides, English and Belgian, in arranging for the visit of 2,700 Belgians to England. He went to Brussels and accompanied the detachment to England, and was attached as English Commissioner to the Head Quarters of Colonel Grégoire, who commanded, and in this capacity he returned with the party to Antwerp, on board the *Serapis*.

Captain Furley possesses many marks of approbation for the above-mentioned services.

SIR EDMUND ANTHONY HARLEY LECHMERE, (3rd) Baronet.—
Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire; Carlton Club, S.W.; 14, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Is M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and a Magistrate for the County of Worcester; was High-Sheriff for the same County in 1862; and M.P. for Tewkesbury, from 1866 to 1868; is Captain of the 19th Company of Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers. Patron of two livings. The family of Lechmere is one of the most ancient in the County of Worcester; one of its members, Nicholas Lechmere, was created Baron Lechmere, of Evesham, co. Worcester, Aug. 25, 1721, and died June 18, 1727, without issue.

THE REVEREND EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.—17, *Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.*

Late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse, and was "proximè accessit" for the Ireland Scholarship; has been much connected with the Press and Editorial work, and is well known as a Reviewer and Correspondent to first-class journals. Is author of "Palæstra Musarum;" "Progressive Exercises in Latin Hexameter and Lyric Verse;" "A Handbook to the Greek Drama;" "A Grammar of Latin Poetry;" "Progressive Exercises in Latin Prose Composition;" "Hints on Latin Writing;" "Progressive Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse," 1st series; "The Same," 2nd series; "A Card of the Greek Accents;" editor of the "County Families;" "Crown Peerage;" "Shilling Baronetage;" "Knighthage;" "House of Peers;" "House of Commons;" "City Guide;" etc.; and late editor of "Men of the Time;" the "Gentleman's Magazine;" and of "Once a Week." Is an Honorary Member of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. Very numerous are the other publications that have enjoyed the advantage of Mr. Walford's spirited and able editorship.

None but those who have undertaken similar duties can be aware of the constant exertion and weight of responsibility attending the compilation of works abounding with such a multiplicity of facts and dates relating to ever-changing genealogical and personal history, as those which Mr. Walford has so carefully and correctly edited.

JULIUS ALEXANDER PEARSON, LL.D., F.S.A.—46, *Hyde Park Square, W.*; *Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*

Is a graduate of the University of Jena, in Prussia. Nephew of Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., formerly Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

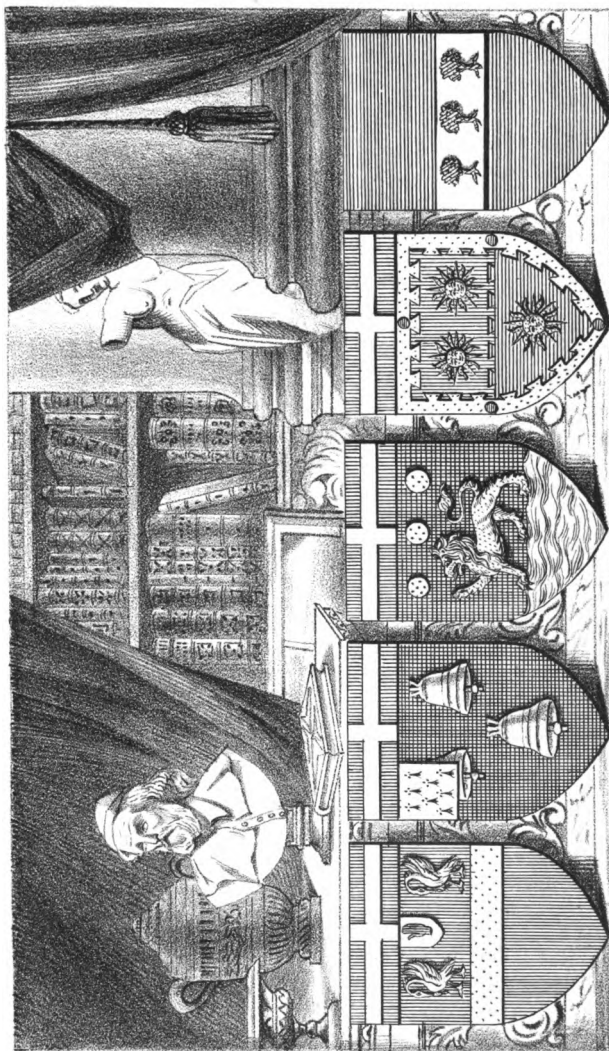
IV.—Chaplains.

The Rev. WILLIAM BENTINCK LETHAM HAWKINS, M.A., F.R.S.
—100, *Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.* (Chaplain-General.)

The Rev. WILLIAM D. IKIN, M.A., late Archdeacon of Appin, N.B.—(Care of A. Ikin, Esq., *Wimbledon Road, Wandsworth, S.W.*)

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L.—*The Rectory, West Hackney, N.*

“Son of the late Charles Hugo, F.R.C.S., was born at Taunton, in 1820, and educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having held a living in Lancashire, he became in 1851 senior curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, and was preferred in 1858 to the Incumbency of All Saints', City, and in 1868 to the Rectory of West Hackney. Mr. Hugo is the author of several volumes of sermons and other religious publications. He is an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he is the reputed founder, and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has published many papers in the transactions and journals of literary societies, is the author of a memoir of Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, and is well known among monastic archæologists as the historian of a number of the Religious Houses of London and the West of England, whose annals were previously but little understood, among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of



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ARMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUE

- 1 Sir E.A.H. Lechmere, Bar^o M P
- 2 Lieut-Colonel W Porter, R.E.
- 3 The Rev^d W.B.L. Hawkins, M.A. F.R.S.
- 4 J.A. Pearson, LL.D., F.S.A.
- 5 The Rev^d T. Huon, M.A., F.S.A. F.R.S.L.

Taunton, Mynohin-Buckland, Cannington, Ilchester, &c., &c."—*Men of the Time*, edit. 1868.

The Rev. EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.—*17, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.*

The Rev. ARTHUR THOMAS WHITMORE SHADWELL, M.A.—*'Langton Vicarage, near Malton, Yorkshire.*

Vicar of Langton; son of the late Right Honourable Sir Lancelot Shadwell, K.C.J.J., D.C.L., M.P., Vice-Chancellor of England.

The Rev. ALBERT A. WOOD.—*Castlemorton, near Tewkesbury.*

The Rev. JOHN OAKLEY, M.A.—*St. Mary's Road, Canonbury, N.*

The Rev. OSWALD MANGIN HOLDEN, M.A., B.C.L.—*Kingswinford, near Dudley.*

Third son of the late Rev. William Holden, M.A., by Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Goldingham, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. Born 1813. Entered (with an Exhibition from Uppingham School) at Corpus-Christi College, Oxford, 1861; second class honours (Classics) at Moderations, E.T. 1863; B.A. 1864; M.A. and B.C.L. 1868. Ordained Deacon 1866, by the late, and Priest 1868, by the present, Bishop of Lichfield. Married, January 1, 1867, Henrietta, youngest child of Edward Addenbrooke Addenbrooke, Esq., of Kingswinford, by whom he has issue two daughters.

This family of Holden lived for many generations at Wednesbury, co. Stafford, but appear originally to have been settled at Erdington, co. Warwick, since Sir William Dugdale certified a table of descent, by which it appears that Simon Holden, of Erdington (*temp.* Elizabeth) was 9th in descent from William, son of Holdwin (*temp.* John). See *Warwickshire Arms and Lineages*.

The Rev WILLIAM WYNDHAM MALET.—*Ardeley Vicarage, near Buntingford, Herts.*

Third son of the late Sir Charles Ware Malet, Bart. Entered into Holy Orders in 1836, after ten years in the Company's service, India. Was presented to the living of Ardeley by the Rev. Sydney Smith as Canon of St. Paul's, in 1843; author of several works, a list of which may be seen in Crockford's Clerical List; his last work came out since its last issue, viz., "The Olive Leaf: a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1867, for the Re-union of Christendom." This family is descended from William, Lord Malet de Graville, who came to England with

William the Conqueror. Some interesting details of the family descent are given in the appendix to Sir Alexander Malet's "Roman de Ron," in English verse, published by Bell and Daldy; also in Lord Lytton's "Harold," in a note at the end. Sir Alexander Malet is the eldest brother of the subject of this notice.

The Rev. JOHN WOODWARD.—*St. Mary's Parsonage, Montrose, N.B.*

V.—Servants-at-Arms, or Esquires.

JOSEPH HENDERSON, Chevalier de l' Ordre Impérial Asiatique de Morale Universelle.—*Broomfield Place, Deptford, Kent, S.E.*

Is an Officer of the 3rd London Rifle Volunteers, and won the Battalion Cup, at Tottenham, December 6th, 1865, after two days' firing; and for which prize fifty-four of the best shots of the regiment, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, competed.

ALEXANDER MILNE ANDERSON.—*Mauritius.*

FREDERICK CHARLES DODSWORTH.—*Oxford Villa, Turnham Green, W.*

ALBERT HARFORD PEARSON, M.A., B.C.L.—*Knebworth Rectory, near Stevenage, Herts.; Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*

Was educated at Harrow, and New College, Oxford; is a barrister, but does not practise; his father is the Rev. Prebendary C. B. Pearson, Rector of Knebworth, eldest son of the late Very Reverend Dr. Pearson, Dean of Salisbury. Is author of a Translation of the Sarum Missal, with Notes, which has been very favourably noticed by several literary journals.

HENRY CHURCHILL MAXWELL LYTE.—*55, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; Christ Church, Oxford.*

Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, of Christ Church, Oxford, born 29th May, 1848, is the only son of the late John Walker Maxwell Lyte, by Emily Jeanette his wife, eldest daughter of Colonel John Craigie, of the E.I.C.S.; and grandson of the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, Incumbent of Lower Brixham, co. Devon, who married Anne, daughter and eventual heiress of the Rev. William Maxwell, D.D., of Falkland, co. Monaghan. The Rev. H. F. Lyte (who died in

1847) was grandson of John Lyte, of Lytes Cary, co. Somerset, where the family had been seated for five hundred years. The old Manor House dates from 1533, and is a very beautiful specimen of domestic architecture. The Chapel is older, having been built early in the reign of Edward III. The name was usually written Le Lyt (the short) in the 13th Century. Henry Lyte of Lytes Cary, was an eminent botanist in the reign of Elizabeth, and his son Thomas acquired some reputation as a genealogist. The Lytes of Lytes Cary have married heiresses of the families of Draycot, Ash, Drew, Baskerville, Mohun, &c.

EDWARD SCOTT SANDERSON.—*Fearnall Heath, Claines, near Worcester.*

Commander JOHN BURGESS, R.N.

Served at the siege of Sebastopol; has the Crimean Medal and Clasp, and Turkish War Medal; received the thanks of the National Lifeboat Institution for services rendered while Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard in the Swanage district; is at present in command of H.M.S. *Pandora*.

EDWIN FRENCH, Lieutenant Oxfordshire Militia.—*Reform Club, S. W.*

HENRY MILES BURGESS, Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

"Served with the expedition from Aden against the Foodlee Arab tribe in 1866, including the destruction of Shugra; is Instructor of Gunnery to the 21st Brigade, R.A."—*Hart's New Annual Army List*.

VI.—Ladies.

HARRIET CHARLOTTE RAMSAY, Widow of Major-General James Ramsay, G.C.J.J.—*46, Bryanstone Square, W.*

Daughter of the late W. R. Burlton-Bennett, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

ANNIE SHIRLEY PORTER, Wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., K.C.J.J.—*16, Royal Military College Terrace, Farnborough Station, Hants.*

Daughter of the late Joseph Hypolita Da Costa, Esq., who wrote the description of his confinement, as a Freemason, in the prison of the Inquisition.

ELIZABETH MARIANNE ST. GEORGE, Wife of Major-General John St. George, R.A., K.C.J.J., C.B.—*17, Rutland Place, Hyde Park, S.W.*

One of the five daughters, coheiresses, of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Lyminster House, Arundel, by Margaret, only daughter of the late W. Harris, Esq.

AGNES, Vicomtesse de Lastic St. Jal.—*Château de Montauban, Montauban, Département de Tarn-et-Garonne, France.*

Eldest daughter of George Turner, Esq., of Lansdown, Bath.

ESTHER SARAH BURNES, Widow of James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly Physician-General of the army at Bombay.—*40, Ladbroke Square, Kensington Park, W.*

Née Pryse.

HARRIET, Lady Hoare.—*Little Hothfield, Ashford, Kent; Jermyn Street, S.W.*

Daughter of Thomas Henry Barritt, Esq., of Garbrand Hall, Surrey.

LOUISA ROSAMOND, Lady Lechmere.—*Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire.*

Daughter of John Haigh, Esq., of Whitwell Hall, co. York.

ELIZABETH HAWKINS, Wife of the Rev. William Bentinck Leatham Hawkins, K.C.J.J., M.A., F.R.S.; Dame d' Honneur de l' Ordre Impérial Asiatique de Morale Universelle.—*100, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.; Lewell, Dorsetshire.*

Daughter of John Bright, Esq., M.D., of 19, Manchester Square, and of Overton Hall, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

The Right Honourable **CAROLINE AMELIA** Lady Leigh.—*Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire; 37, Portman Square, W.*

Daughter of 2nd Marquis of Westminster.

KATHERINE PORTER, Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., K.C.J.J.—*16, Royal Military College Terrace, Farnborough Station, Hants.*

VIII.—Knights of Grace.

Lientenant-Colonel CHARLES ARCHIBALD MCALESTER, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.—*Loup Villa, Axminster, Devon.*

"Served with the 35th Regiment in Holland in 1799; at the siege and capture of Malta in 1800; battle of Maida (War Medal with one Clasp); siege and capture of the Fort of Scylla in 1806; Egyptian campaign of 1807, including assault of the Western Lines, capture of Alexandria, and battle of El Hamet, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner. In 1811, at the capture of the Ionian Islands. In 1813, commanded the 2nd Battalion 35th Regiment during the campaign in the Netherlands, including assault of the village of Merxem and bombardment of Antwerp. In 1815, campaign in the Netherlands and France, including battle of Waterloo, assault and capture of Cambray, and capture of Paris."—*Hart's Annual Army List for 1868.*

"The family of McAlester is descended in a direct line from Alaster, grandson of Somerled, Prince or Lord of Argyle in 1150, and the chieftainship of the Clan Alester has descended in an uninterrupted line from the year 1200 to the present day."—*Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom.*

Colonel CLAUDIUS SHAW, Knight of the First, and of Second, or Laurelled Class, of the National and Military Order of San Fernando of Spain.—*Hanford, Stoke-upon-Trent.*

"Served in the Peninsula with the Royal Artillery; joined the Army there on the retreat from Burgos, and was attached to the 18-pounder Brigade, or Battering Train. After the battle of Vittoria, formed a park of 172 pieces of artillery, captured in that action. Served during the whole of the siege of St. Sebastian; was engaged at the crossing of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the Adour. He served afterwards on the Niagara frontier during the American war; has received the War Medal, with two Clasps, for St. Sebastian and the Nive. In 1835 he joined British Auxiliary Legion of Spain as Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery; proceeded with the first battery to Vittoria, and was in the affair of Artaban; marched the artillery back to St. Ander, and at St. Sebastian was engaged in covering the passage of the troops across the Ureimea on 28th May, 1836, when he got the decoration of 1st Class of San Fernando; was also in the affairs of 1st, 4th, and 6th June following; also in the engagements on 1st Oct. following, when the Carlists attacked the lines around St. Sebas-

tain, and were repulsed with great loss. In Nov. he took the chief command of the artillery of the Legion, and commanded it in the engagements from the 10th to the 15th March, 1837, when the strongly fortified hill of Oramendi was taken by assault. On the 16th, when the left wing was driven in, covered the retreat of the remainder for about one mile, when the original position was taken up, for which service he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In May following, was engaged on the 4th in covering the construction of a Pontoon bridge for the advance of the Spanish troops to take up a new position; on the 5th, with a strong redoubt occupied by the enemy; on the 6th, repulsed four vigorous attacks, made for the purpose of capturing the guns of the Legion; on the 13th, was at the capture of Hernani; and on the 16th and 17th, directed the artillery in the capture of the Fort del Parque, and the strongly fortified town of Yrun, which caused the capitulation of the important city of Fuente Arabia, and opened the communication between St. Sebastian and France: on this occasion he received a Gold Medal, and the decoration of the Laurell, or 2nd class of St. Fernando. On the 29th, same month, the artillery was employed at Andoian to protect the advance of a Spanish Division, under General Espartero. Was frequently engaged in minor affairs, and occasionally acted as Engineer in the construction of the works thrown up for the defence of St. Sebastian."—*Hart's New Annual Army List for 1857.*

I may add that the first shot fired into France by the Duke of Wellington's Army, went from the gun laid by Colonel Shaw at the Passage of the Bidassoa.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D.—*13, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.*

"Was born at Dalton, and educated at Clarence-field Academy, Dumfriesshire. He studied and graduated at the University of Edinburgh: prosecuted his studies in France, Italy, and Germany: settled in London, and became Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He is Author of illustrated histories of "Scotland," "Switzerland," the "Waldenses," "Castles and Abbeys of England," "Residence at German Courts," the "Pilgrim in Italy," and "Polynesia," and other works. He was Literary Executor of the Poet Campbell, and Editor of his "Life and Letters." He was three years Physician and Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence abroad—William IV. A personal friend of the Poets of "Memory," and "Hope," both of whom he attended in their last hours; by his exertions a statue was erected to the former in the "Poets' Corner,"

Westminster Abbey."—*The Lyra Britannica*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, 1867.

Dr. Beattie is stated, in the "Medical Directory" to be Foreign Secretary to the British Archæological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, Member of the Historical Institute, and of the *Institut d' Afrique*, Paris, &c., King of Prussia's Gold Medal, Author of a Latin Treatise "on Pulmonary Consumption," "The Danube," "Home Climates," "Worthing," &c., &c. There are French and German editions of several of his works. Memoirs of the author also appear in German and French biographical dictionaries, and, among the latest, in the "Biographical Dictionary," a large work, published in this country.

Dr. Beattie's works are so numerous and so well known, that it must appear superfluous to offer any observations on their distinguished merit. The classical elegance of his style, the peculiar faculty which he possesses of rapidly delineating and fixing on the imagination the interesting scenes and circumstances described by his pen, and the rich treasury of thought, feeling, and research, which combine to throw a perpetual charm over the narrative, evince the strength of the writer's intellectual claim to have been the select friend of two of our most illustrious literary contemporaries—Rogers and Campbell. I have extreme pleasure in referring to my long and genial correspondence with this high-hearted and gifted *confrère*.

DALHOUSIE HOLMES BURNES, late Lieutenant, R.E.—*Melbourne, Australia*.

Son of the late James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., formerly Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE, F.S.A.S., F.R.S.A., Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*Rosend Castle, Fifeshire, N.B.*

Author of the "History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland" (Edinburgh, Seaton and Mackenzie, 1859); Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland; for many years Deputy-Gazette-Writer for Scotland. The detail of the obsequies of Sir Sidney Smith, rendered more interesting by copies of the two orations pronounced on the occasion, was contributed to Dr. Burnes's "History of the Knights Templars," by Mr. Laurie, who had received the MS. reports from Monsieur Julienne, the intimate friend of Sir Sidney.

Mr. Laurie was the brother-in-law of three distinguished men—Lord Ivory, the eminent Scottish Judge, previously Solicitor General of Scotland; General Broughton; Lieutenant-General William Ferguson Beatson, K.S.F. He is also further connected with Indian officers of conspicuous eminence. One of his wife's uncles, Sir Charles Oakley, was Governor of Madras, and the other, who was in India 30 years, planned the attack of Seringapatam, and was afterwards for six years Governor of St. Helena.

Rossend Castle, Fifeshire, Mr. Laurie's ancient mansion, was the scene of a remarkable historical incident—the discovery of the French poet, Chatelar, a member of the Royal Household of Mary Queen of Scots, in his attempted concealment beneath Her Majesty's bed, previously to her retirement for the night, and which resulted in his execution, as the act of the chief attendant nobles, at noon on the following day. The unfortunate poet was passionately enamoured of his Royal Mistress, and trusted to her lenity for forgiveness of his most extraordinary and daring presumption; but the shrieks of her attendants communicated the cause of alarm to the nearer members of the household, and his fate, poor wretch, was rendered inevitable. The Queen was much distressed by the tragic circumstances of his death, having entertained a strong partiality for the young and accomplished foreigner, who, with the vanity said to be characteristic of his nation, had construed the Queen's too inconsiderate condescension into a more familiar and inordinate regard.

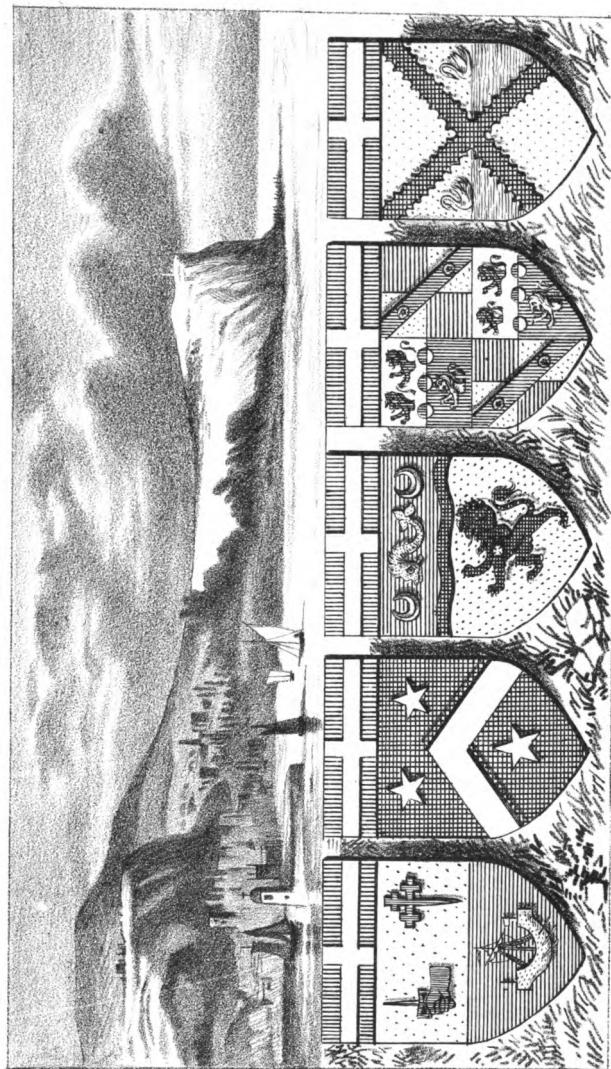
WILLIAM PRINGLE.—*Edinburgh.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE WASHINGTON GIBSON, late Bombay Artillery, Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*21, Blomfield Terrace, Harrow Road, W.*

The family of Colonel Gibson, and that of the illustrious General Washington, were connected.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.—*5, Old Burlington Street, W.*

"Is a native of the Orkney Isles, and was born in 1793. After studying seven years at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1815, he came to London, and soon afterwards travelled on the continent of Europe, and subsequently in Africa. On returning to England, he entered on the practice of his profession in London in 1821. After writing several papers and reviews of scientific and medical subjects, he became, in 1822, editor of the "London Medical Repository," a monthly journal, which he edited



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ARMS OF MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH LANQUE.

1. *Cluny Macpherson, Chief of the Macphersons and of the Clan Chattan.*
2. *Sir F. Stuckbury, Bart, F. R. S.*
3. *Mr. H. Pownall, D. L., J. P.*
4. *Mr. J. R. Burlton-Bennett.*
5. *His Excellency H. B. Loch, C. B.*

for six years. He was successively a lecturer on pathology, and the practice of medicine, at the Windmill School of Medicine, and the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, from 1824 until 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works. He is, however, best known by his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a most copious and laborious work of four volumes, printed closely in double columns, and an established book of reference with the profession in this country, in America (where it has been pirated), and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Copland is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and of several other foreign academies and societies. He was lately President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London."—*Men of the Time*, edit. 1862.

Dr. Copland is an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society; and of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, consulting Physician and formerly senior Physician of the Royal Infirmary for Children, late consulting Physician of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, formerly senior Physician of the South London Dispensary, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. He is the author of a work "On Palsy and Apoplexy," amongst other publications.

Sir LUIGI VELLA, LL.D., Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Superintendent of the Record Office, Malta.—*Valetta*.

"To Dr. Luigi Vella, the courteous and zealous superintendent of the Record Office, my warmest thanks are due. Deeply versed himself in all the multifarious mass of reading there presented to view, he has invariably, in the most cordial manner, assisted my researches, by drawing my attention to such documents as he knew bore most directly on the subject upon which I sought information."—Colonel Whitworth Porter's "History of the Knights of Malta." Preface.

Paolo Vella, LL.D., of this family, is one of the Judges of the island of Malta.

HAMILTON FARQUHAR HOLMES BURNES, Lieutenant Bombay Army; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*India*.

Son of the late James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Physician-General of the Bombay Army.

WILLIAM NICHOLS CLAY.—*Hill House, Babbacombe, Torquay, Devon*.

ALEXANDER BELL.—*Canada.*

WARREN HASTINGS RYLAND.—*Canada.*

RICHARD CLAY, late Lieutenant 78th Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERMATINGER, Knight of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, and of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, of Spain ; Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia.—*Montreal, Canada.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES RATCLIFF, F.S.A.—*Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham ; Athenæum and Conservative Clubs, S.W.*

Was a Member of Downing College, Cambridge ; is a Barrister-at-law. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Warwickshire Consolidated Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and a Magistrate for Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.

RICHARD WOOF, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., Membre Honoraire de l'Ordre Impérial Asiatique de Morale Universelle.—*Worcester.*

Is Honorary Secretary for Worcestershire of the Society of Antiquaries of London ; Member of Council of the Provincial Record Association ; Honorary Corresponding Associate of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain ; Vice-President of the Worcester Archæological Club ; Member of the Diocesan Architectural and Natural History Societies of Worcestershire, and of the Naturalists' Field Clubs of Malvern and Worcester, and of other local societies. Is author of a "Sketch of the Knights Templars and Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem" (London : Hardwicke, Piccadilly, 1865), and of several valuable papers on Worcester antiquities. He is Town Clerk of the city of Worcester, and has long been an active member of the Volunteer service.

CHANDOS WREN-HOSKYNs.—*Wroxhall Abbey, near Warwick ; Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.*

"Second son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood House, co. Hereford. Educated at Shrewsbury and Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1834) ; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1838 ; is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Warwick (High-Sheriff 1855) ; author of works on agriculture. The family of Wren (which includes in its lineal descent the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, Architect of St. Paul's, and Founder of the Royal Society, in which

chair he was succeeded by Sir John Hoskyns, Bart.) was anciently settled in the county of Durham, and is of Danish descent. (See the 'Wren Parentalia.')

—*Walford's County Families*, (London: Hardwick, 1860)

CHARLES JOHN BURGESS.—*Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*

Served with the 46th Regiment before Sevastopol; received the Medal for the Crimea with Clasp for Sevastopol, and the Turkish War Medal. Was appointed Staff-Adjutant to the Volunteer force in Belgium in 1866, and one of the Secretaries to the Belgian Reception Committee in 1867.

VIII.—Serving Brother.

CHARLES HILTON.—8, *St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.*

IX.—Honorary Knights.

I.—BAILIFFS.

GENERAL STAGG.—*Quito.*

Late the General commanding in the City of Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador; decorated with the Orders of Venezuela and Maracaybo; son-in-law of the late President of Ecuador, His Excellency General Flores.

JOHN ULRICH DE SALIS-SOGLIO, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire; Major-General (pensioned) in the Service of Holland; Knight of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Wladimir.—*Coire, Canton of the Grisons, Switzerland.*

The Baron commanded the Army of Sonderbond in Switzerland; he was very severely wounded at the battle of La Ferté-Champenoise, in 1814, on the march of the Allies to Paris. Has received decorations from Holland and Bavaria.

Il Marchese Don FÉDERICO LANCIA E GRASSELLINI, Duca di Castel-Brolo, late Senator of Sicily; Officer of the Royal Orders of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy; Officer of the Order of Nichan Iftihar of Tunis; J.U.D. of the University of Palermo, etc., etc.—*The Grassetini Palace, Palermo.*

Governor of the Venerable "Compagnia di Santo-Spirito;" sometime Grand-Chancellor of the Royal University of Palermo; late Treasurer, and present Secretary-General, of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Letters of that City; President of the "Deputazione delle Scuole di Mutuo Insegnamento" of Sicily; Vice-President of the "Assemblea di Storia Patria," and of the "Istitut Bandiera," Palermo; Secretary of the "Commissione d' Agricoltura e Pastorizia per la Sicilia," and of the "Società d' Agricoltura e d' Acclimazione," Palermo; Member of the "Direzione di Statistica per la Sicilia;" Honorary Member of the Intrepidi Academy, Cori; Honorary and Corresponding Member of the "Società Ligure di Storia Patria;" of the "Società di Storia Patria" of Sienna; and of the "Deputazione di Storia Patria" of Modena; Vice-President of the "Società Protettrice degli Animali in Sicilia;" Member of the Statistical Society of Marseilles; Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Historical Society, of London; of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; of the Ashmolean Society, Oxford; of the Architectural Societies of Oxford and Worcester; of the Herefordshire Natural History, Philosophical, Antiquarian, and Literary Society; Member of the Statistical Society of Manchester; Vice-President of the Edinburgh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;" Member of the Statistical Society of New York, U.S.; also, an Officer or Member of various Associations in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, and of other Philanthropic and Humane Institutions.

No attempt is here made to specify the numerous distinguished Academies and other learned bodies of which the Duke is an honorary, corresponding, or active member. Those above mentioned are cursorarily gleaned from promiscuous sources. His Excellency is the author of several statistical treatises, and has contributed some important papers to the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Palermo, and to the "Bullettino Storico" of the "Assemblea di Storia Patria" of the same City, also to the various other local scientific and literary publications, as well as to many of the leading political and scientific journals of the Continent.

The Duke was honoured with a Medal for his patriotic exertions in the defence of Palermo, in 1860, when it was inhumanly bombarded by the late King, Francis II. For the same service he was subsequently decorated by King Victor Emmanuel's own hand, on his Majesty's visit to Palermo, with the Officer's cross of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus. His Highness the Bey of Tunis some time afterwards conferred upon him the grade of Officer in the Order of Nichan Iftihar. He has since been created an Officer of the Order

of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of the very active part he took, as Honorary Secretary of the Palermitan Committees, in promoting the success of the International Exhibition of Dublin in 1865, and of the "Exposition Universelle" of Paris in 1867; and he has also received the honorary Medals awarded on those occasions, in acknowledgment of his valuable services.

The family of Lancia, "ex Bavaris Ducum Stipite," is very ancient and celebrated, and connected with many of the most illustrious houses in Europe. I have no space for genealogical particulars. Many of the Duke's relatives, including his late father, were Knights of Malta; and one of his ancestors (Il Castelli di Torremuzza) was Grand-Turcopolier, or conventual Bailiff of the English *Langue*. The late Duchess of Castel-Brolo, mother of the Duke, was of the distinguished House of Grassellini, one of whom (Gaspere Grassellini, her brother) is at present a Cardinal of the Church of Rome. A fine portrait of her Excellency, engraved by Aloysio Juvara from a picture by Patania (a copy of which was presented to me by the Duke as the *souvenir* of a visit from himself in July, 1865, on his return from the Dublin Exhibition), exhibits a lovely specimen of aristocratic dignity, blended with extreme amiability and intellectual refinement. It constitutes a "specchio di amor fraterno," dedicated by her "messissimo fratello," Gaspere Grassellini, and will long perpetuate the memory of her endearing worth, and of his devoted affection.

II.—COMMANDERS.

THEOPHILE ANTON WILHELM, Count von Hompesch von Wisbecq.—*Rurich Castle, near Aix-la-Chapelle; Château de Wisbecq, near Brussels.*

Nephew and heir of Ferdinand de Hompesch, 69th Grand-Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1797). The Hamburg correspondent has a communication from Dusseldorf, which states:—

"When Baron Ferdinand de Hompesch, formerly Grand-Master of the Order of St. John, through the treachery of the Commandant, was obliged to surrender Malta to Buonaparte, he was assured by the capitulation an annual revenue of 300,000*l.* Falling into distress, the Baron, at a later day, went to France to demand of its Government a payment of the arrears due to him; but, up to the year 1805, when he died, he did not obtain more than 15,000*l.*, out of the 2,000,000*l.* claimed as his due. His heir renewed the claim, which, by lapse of time, amounted to 5,000,000*l.*; and by perseverance has obtained from the present Government a grant of 1,000,000*l.*, but,

as he had to allow the agents employed in prosecuting the appeal 400,000f., the present Count de Hompesch has been forced to content himself with only 600,000f., out of this vast debt."—*Whitehall Chronicle*, February, 1841.

The Count de Hompesch was admitted into the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as an Honorary Member of the Anglo-Bavarian *Langue*, *circ.* 1825; and was elected a member of the English *Langue* in 1847.

CARL GEORG ALEXANDER, Baron Von Bulow.

An Officer in the Prussian Service, and cousin to the late Prussian Ambassador to England, since Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron VON METTERNICH.—*Potsdam*.

Was, in 1847, *Président Actuel* of the Government of Potsdam. He was received into the English *Langue* on the recommendation of the Count von Hompesch von Wisbecq, nephew of the last Maltese Grand-Master.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, Consul of the United States at Malta.—*Valetta*.

The members are much indebted to Consul Winthrop for his frequent researches in elucidation of the earlier history of the English *Langue*.

Colonel JOHN T. HEARD.—*Boston, U.S.*

Colonel JOHN WINTHROP.—*Louisiana, U.S.*

GIOVANNI, Conte di Bustelli-Foscolo, late Consul-General for San Salvador and Honduras at Leghorn; and for Persia to the whole of Italy.—*Constantinople and Paris*.

"La famille de Bustelli, Robustelli, ou Bustelli, est originaire des montagnes de la Valteline, du bourg Grossotto; elle est feudataire, d'ancienne noblesse et s'est surtout distinguée par l'esprit belliqueux de ses membres. Comme noblesse elle marche de pair avec les Visconti-Venosta, les Serbelloni, les Guicciardini, les contes Alberti, seigneurs d'Engadeline; toutes familles de premier rang de la Valteline. Plusieurs membres de cette famille ont gouverné la province du Tessin, en Suisse, avec le titre de Landaman. En 1620, nous voyons le chevalier Jacques Robustelli, ex-capitaine au service du duc Amédée de Savoie et décoré de l'ordre de St. Maurice et de St. Lazare, se mettre à la tête d'une révolution qui éclatât en Valteline, amenée par la tyrannie des Grisons, qui possédaient cette province, et chasser ces dominateurs étrangers. Cette révolution, l'histoire l'a appelée *Sacro Macello*. A la suite il fut nommé, par

la voix unanime du peuple, gouverneur-général de la Valteline et confirmé à vie dans cette charge par l'empereur d'Autriche, Ferdinand II. Pour plus amples renseignements sur cette noble maison, on peut consulter les historiens de la Valteline et de la Suisse, ainsi que l'ouvrage de C. Cantu, sur *les milices et les capitaines d'armes d'Italie*. Aux titres du comte Jean Di Bustelli-Foscolo on doit joindre celui de bon patriote Italien. Sans se mettre en relief comme bien d'autres, il a puissamment aidé le mouvement qui s'est opéré dans son pays, tant par les grandes relations qu'il possède dans les diverses parties du globe, par le prestige qu'exerce un grand nom, très-connu et très-populaire en Italie, que par la considération personnelle et l'estime dont il jouit chez ses compatriotes.—Alliances : —avec les familles des comtes Alberti, seigneurs d'Engadeline; Lambruschini; Manin; Venosta, etc., etc."—From a printed Memoir forwarded to the author by Count de Bustelli-Foscolo.

III.—KNIGHTS.

LOUIS, Vicomte de Lastic St. Jal.—*Château de Montauban, Montauban, Département de Tarn-et-Garonne, France.*

His father was a Knight of the Order when it was seated at Malta. John de Lastic, 34th Grand-Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was of this family (1437).

OCTAVE DELEPIERRE, LL.D., Knight Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain; Knight of the Orders of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, St. Sylvestre of Rome, etc., etc.—*35, Howley Place, Maida Hill, W.*

Was born in Bruges in 1804; his father was a private gentleman of fortune, and his mother, Mary de Penaronda, of an ancient noble family from Spain. Began life as a Barrister-at-law, and is now Secretary of Legation and Consul for Belgium in this country. Received the Order of Charles III. after a Treaty between Spain and Belgium. Is a Doctor of the University of Ghent ("in utroque jure, Romano et hodierno"), and is the author of the following publications:—"Histoire de Charles le Bon, d'après Gualbert," "Chroniques, Traditions, et Légendes de l'Ancienne Histoire des Flandres," "Annales de Bruges depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'au XVII^{ème} siècle," "Le Roman du Renard, traduit pour la première fois, d'après un Ancien Manuscrit Flamand, augmenté de Notes et d'une Analyse des Anciens Poèmes Français du Renard," "Guide dans Bruges, ou Description des Monuments et des Objets d'Art que

cette Ville renferme," "Chronique de l' Abbaye de St. André, par Li Miusis, traduit pour la première fois ; suivie de Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires," "La Vision de Tondalus, Récit Mystique du XIII^{ème} siècle," "Chronique des Faits et Gestes de l' Empereur Maximilian, durant son Mariage avec Marie de Bourgogne," "Album Pittoresque de Bruges," "La Belgique Illustrée par les Sciences, les Arts, et les Lettres," "Les Aventures de Tiel Ulenspiegel, édition illustrée par Lauters, et augmentée de Notes Bibliographiques," "Galerie des Artistes Brugeois depuis Van Eyck, jusqu' aujourd' hui," "De l' Origine du Flamand, avec une Esquisse de la Littérature Flamande, d' après l' Anglais du Rev. Bosworth, avec Additions et Annotations," "Chasse de Ste. Ursule, peinte par Memling, et lithographiée de grandeur naturelle par Mr. Manche et Ghémaer, accompagnée d' un Texte Historique, Biographique, et Artistique," "Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne, édition illustrée et augmentée de Documents Inédits," "Précis Analytique des Documents que renferme le Dépôt des Archives de la Flandre Occidentale" (3 vols.), "Old Flanders, or Popular Traditions and Legends of Belgium" (2 vols.), "Mémoires Historiques relatifs à une Mission à la Cour de Vienne en 1806, par Sir Robert Adair, traduit de l' Anglais, avec un choix de ses Dépêches," "Tableau Fidèle des Troubles de la Flandre, de 1500 à 1585, par Beaucourt de Noortvelde, augmenté d' une Introduction et de Notes," "Description Bibliographique et Analyse d' un Livre Unique qui se trouve au Musée Britannique, avec toutes les Vignettes employées par les Elseviers," "Macaroneana, ou Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique des différents Peuples de l' Europe," etc., etc.

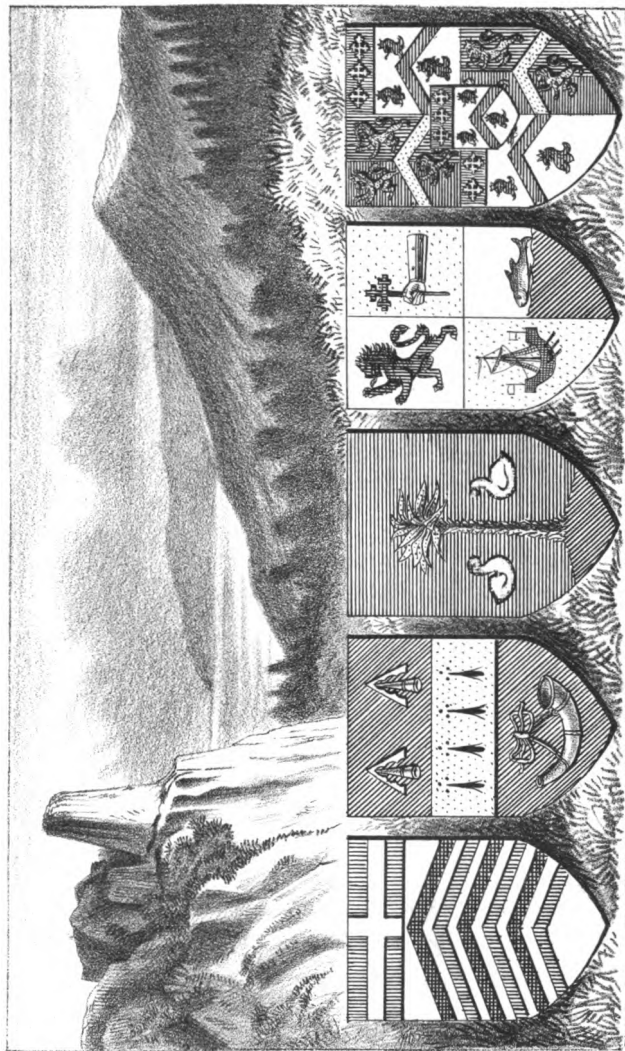
IV.—CHAPLAIN.

The Right Reverend CHARLES TODD QUINTARD, LL.D., Bishop of Tennessee.—*Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.*

Æ.—Donat.

ROBERT PHILLIPS.—23, *Cockspur Street, S.W.*

Is goldsmith to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor of Brazil, and sole gold medallist in the Exposition Universelle, 1867, for goldsmith's work in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Appointed, by warrant, in 1858, Jeweller of the English *Langue* of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.



R. Gallon del.

G. Bouley lithog.

ARMS OF MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUE.

1. Capitan J. Furtis, 2. Rev. O. M. Holden, M. A., B. C. I., 3. Mr. J. Henderson & Leane, Colonel C. A. Mc Alister, K. H.
 4. Mr. C. Wren-Hoskyns



Deceased Members.

Sir JOSHUA COLLES MEREDYTH, Knight Bachelor, and (8th) Baronet, formerly Captain 89th Foot ; Knight of the Royal Order of St. Louis of France, and of the Grand-Ducal Military Order of Louis of Hesse Darmstadt.—*G.C.J.J.*

Descended from Ithel, Prince and Lord of Yale in Wales, 88th in descent from King Belinus Magnus, or Beli Mawr ab Mynogan, father of Caswallan, the Cassiolanus of Cæsar. He was admitted into the Order of St. John of Jerusalem on the Rock of Malta by the 69th Grand-Master, Ferdinand de Hompesch, and received into the English *Langue* in 1837.

Sir Joshua by his first marriage had four daughters, viz., the present Countess of Miltown (previously Lady Castlecoote), Mrs. O'Reilly, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. M'Evoy. By his second wife he had no issue, and, at his death, in 1850, the baronetcy passed to his brother, the present Sir Edward Newenham Meredyth, the ninth Baronet.

Mention must not be omitted of a remarkable relic associated

with the Order. Sir Joshua possessed an ancient ring worn by the Grand-Masters on days of ceremony, which had upon an oval plate the figure of a human skeleton: It is now in the possession of the Rev. W. B. L. Hawkins, K.C.J.J., who possesses, also, an interesting *souvenir* of the late union of the three French *Langues*—the common seal of the Council Ordinary, which had fallen into the possession of Sir Joshua in a manner explained by the Minutes of the English *Langue*.

Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Admiral of the Red Squadron of the Fleet, and Lieutenant-General of the Royal Marine Forces; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Sicilian Military Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; Member of the Royal and Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France; Member of the Superior Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent; Knight Grand Cross of the Chapteral Order of Ancient Noblesse of the Four Emperors of Germany, and of the Order of Merit of the Lion of Holstein-Limburg; Régent et Prince Magistral de l'Ordre Souverain du Temple; Count Palatine of the Lateran; Knight of the Order of the Golden Militia of Rome; Knight of the Hospitaller and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem; President and Founder of the Association of Knights Liberators of the White and Black Slaves in the Barbary States; Président et Fondateur de la Société Générale des Naufrages, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c., &c.—*K.C.J.J.*

It would far exceed the limits of the space allowed for the present annotations to attempt even the briefest record of the services of Sir Sidney Smith. Happily such a task is unnecessary. Honoured by his sovereign, and decorated with the Orders of every principal State in Europe, he was, in private life, beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance.

“To express the sense of Gustavus, King of Sweden, of the share

our brave Englishman had in the defeat of the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Viborg, he knighted him on the spot with the Grand Cross of the Noble Order of the Sword. Not satisfied with this honour, he asked Sir Sidney what he should give as a remembrancer of Schvenko-Sund? The Knight replied, 'Your Majesty's picture!' 'No, my brave friend,' returned the King, 'you shall have *your own*!' and he the next day sent him a fine portrait of CHARLES THE TWELFTH. The compliment was worthy of the Prince, and of the British Hero."
—*Sir Robert Ker Porter's Travels*.

"It may be mentioned as a singular fact, that Sir Sidney Smith was the first Christian ever permitted to enter the Holy City of Jerusalem armed, since the days of the Crusaders, which he was allowed to do as a special compliment, after the surrender of the French army in Egypt. By his means also, his followers were granted the like privilege."—*Burnes's History of the Knights Templars*.

"After the signal defeat of Buonaparte at Acre, the tyrant Djezzar, to avenge himself upon the Franks, inflicted severe punishment on the Jewish and Christian inhabitants of Saphet, and, it is said, had resolved to massacre all the believers in Moses and Jesus Christ, who might be found within his dominions. But Sir Sidney Smith, on being apprized of his intention, instantly caused the Turk to be informed that if a single Christian head should fall he would bombard Acre, and burn it about his ears. This decisive interposition of the gallant Admiral is still remembered in the hearts of the inhabitants. Such was the confidence placed by them in their deliverer, that Burckhardt, alluding to Sir Sidney, says, 'His word, I have often heard both Turks and Christians exclaim, was like God's word—it never failed.'"—*Ibidem*.

Of all the numerous chivalric decorations possessed by Sir Sidney Smith, that of the *Ordre du Temple* was the most remarkable and interesting. It has been thus described:—

"It is the self-same ornament which hung suspended from the neck of the chivalrous and adventurous Richard the Lion-hearted during his crusades against the Infidels in the Holy Land, and which the Admiral wore in like manner by a gold chain. The form of the cross is Latin; it is of pure gold, and ornamented with large rubies and emeralds; an emerald of superior size in the centre on one side, and at each end; and in the centre of the reverse, carbuncles of great magnitude. Above is a crown, the upper part resembling our ducal coronets; and the whole is fastened to an oval frame of the same metal, set all round with precious stones by curious filigree workmanship, and also studded with gems. At the bottom hangs a

row of emeralds and other stones bored through and secured by gold hoops to rings in the frame, much in the same fashion as the glass drops of chandeliers.”*

This curious relic was presented to Sir Sidney in 1799, by the Greek Archbishop of Cyprus, in the treasury of whose Church it had been preserved with great veneration. It is now in the possession of the fraternity of the Knights-Templars, to whom Sir Sidney bequeathed it by his last will, “to be worn by the Grand-Master and his successors in perpetuity.”

It appeared during his last illness that this cross had never left his person from the day he received it at Cyprus from the hands of the Archbishop. It was found he had constantly worn it within the waistcoat next his heart. In fact this cross and the Order had become his “ruling passion, strong in death.” His dying declaration was, that this sacred cross could not be otherwise disposed of, than in the temple of the Order; and there it now is, with other interesting relics.† It is thus mentioned in his Will:—

“I give and bequeath the Jerusalem cross worn by King Richard the First of England and Cyprus in the crusades unto the Order of the Temple, to be kept in deposit in the treasury thereof, from whence it originally came into King Richard’s hands, and to be worn by the Grand-Master and his successors in perpetuity.”

Mr. Barrow informs us, and I have frequently been assured from other quarters, that the white cloak, marked with a red cross on the left breast, always hung in his bedroom. It has been slanderously reported by enemies of the *Ordre du Temple*, that Sir Sidney Smith and the Duke of Sussex withdrew from its ranks in doubt of its legitimacy; and I therefore take this opportunity to state that I possess a letter addressed to me by Sir Sidney only eight days before his death (probably the last he ever wrote), in which he says, “my duties as Regent occupy much of my time;” and in which he compliments me with the assurance that he considers me “an acquisition to the Order,” conveying at the same time his sanction of my appointment as “Chevalier d’Honneur.” He encloses an historical document relating to his own connection with its chief office, which he marks as “of some importance;” and he prefixes the triple and

* From an interesting article in Colburn’s “United Service Journal,” written by an old schoolfellow of mine, an officer in the Brazilian navy, and a godson of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, Grand-Prieur du Temple for England.

† Barrow’s “Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, G.C.B.,” (London, Bentley, 1848.)

double crosses as *indicia* of his rank of Regent and Grand Cross, to his signature—"Your affectionate Brother in Christ, William Sidney R." [Regent.] I have also documentary evidence (the letters of my late friend and *confrère*, the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, P.C., M.P., Prior of the Metropolitan Convent of London), to prove that the Duke of Sussex retained his deep attachment to the Order as long as His Royal Highness lived.

It has been truly written by Sir Sidney's biographer:—"Than Sir Sidney Smith, no one ever inscribed in the pages of History, and even of Romance, more emphatically deserved the title of HERO."

It is a deep reproach to us that we have no public memorial of Sir Sidney Smith, in any place except Greenwich Hospital. Had he been a Frenchman, his statue would have been as familiar to the general eye, as the gilded dome of the *Invalides*, or the twin towers of *Nôtre Dame*. His very remains are negligently allowed to repose in a foreign grave. Now that we have, somewhere or other, an equestrian statue of Richard the First, it would be well that our modern "Cœur de Lion" should be equally remembered. Few will deny that the Admiral did more for his country than the Monarch.

Sir Sidney Smith is thus alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in the Introduction to the third canto of "Marmion":—

"Or of the Red-Cross hero teach,
Dauntless in dungeon as on breach:
Alike to him the sea, the shore,
The brand, the bridle, or the oar;
Alike to him the war that calls
Its votaries to the shattered walls
Which the grim Turk, besmeared with blood,
Against the Invincible made good;
Or that, whose thundering voice could wake
The silence of the polar lake,
When stubborn Russ, and metall'd Swede,
On the warped wave their death-game played;
Or that, where vengeance and affright
Howled round the father of the fight,
Who snatched, on Alexandria's sand,
The conqueror's wreath with dying hand."

Sir Sidney was admitted into the Order of St. John of Jerusalem prior to the resuscitation of the English *Langue*, and was received into the latter in 1837.

I have lingered thus long—yet I hope not tediously—on the subject of Sir Sidney's connection with the *Ordre du Temple*, as several of his *confrères* in the English *Langue* of the Order of St. John are also members of that kindred fraternity. There was at one time a

serious intention of uniting the two Orders. The idea originated with the Order of St. John, as appears from the following statement:—

“Les ci-devant Chevaliers de Malte qui, depuis trente ans s’efforcent de ressusciter leur Ordre, avaient fait, dit-on, des avances pour s’unir aux Templiers, et par ce moyen fortifier leurs réclamations.”—*Histoire des Sectes Religieuses*, par M. Grégoire, ancien évêque de Blois. (Paris, 1828.)

“Scattered over the mighty empire of Great Britain, there are not more than forty subjects of her Majesty who are Knights Templars, and the whole Members of the Order do not probably, at this moment, exceed three hundred; but we assert, without fear of contradiction, that no institution, equally limited, can boast of a greater number of distinguished and honourable associates.”—*A Sketch of the History of the Knights Templars*, by James Burnes, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S. (Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh, 1837.)

Of the forty British members above alluded to, scarcely twenty survive. 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir WARWICK HELE TONKIN, Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Royal and Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France; formerly Captain 2nd Dragoon Guards, and of 32nd Foot.—*G.C.F.J.*

At the commencement of the war was a Captain in the Royal Devon Miners; he subsequently entered the Army; served in the 2nd Dragoon Guards and 32nd Foot, with the rank of Captain; was at Walcheren, and in the expedition to Sicily; was Brigade-Major of the London district: retired at the peace, having served eighteen years. He afterwards raised two Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry, and received the rank of Major-Commandant; was for some time prior to his death Lt.-Colonel-Commandant of the Volunteer Artillery of the county of Devon. He became a Knight of the Order of St. John prior to the resuscitation of the English *Langue*, which latter he joined in 1837.

Sir Warwick had a strong natural taste for music, which he assiduously cultivated, and, during his earlier life, played with superior skill on every description of stringed instrument, while he sang, as an amateur, at great concerts abroad, where such a practice was not unusual. He was the composer of a variety of waltzes, quadrilles, songs, &c. A “Psalm” of his was frequently sung in the Embassy-Chapel at Paris; and an “Ave Maria,” composed by him for the first convent in that capital—“Le Saint Cœur,” was long a favourite

piece. He also composed the music for three "Masses" which became well known in London, as well as at Paris. His literary contributions to the journals of the day were numerous and full of valuable information, especially those on foreign political questions. He also translated and adapted "Trente Ans, ou la Vie d'un Joueur," which was played 100 nights at the Adelphi theatre, in London.

Sir Warwick was originally designed for the navy, but was subsequently sent to Queen's College, Oxford, to study the law, with a view of becoming, like his father (who was a bencher of the Middle Temple), a practitioner at the Bar. But "having found," as he said, "the law of this country as dubious as its climate," he gave up that course, and finally adopted the military profession, in which he was destined to see a good deal of service. He was a claimant of the dormant barony of Crew of Cheshire, to which his maternal uncle was heir; but the patent was so "dubious" and contradictory—in one part limiting the descent of the title to heirs-male, in another seeming to extend it to heirs-general—that he was discouraged from any legal efforts to obtain the dignity in question.

Sir Warwick was one of the members of the "Collège Archéologique et Héraldique de France," and his arms and genealogy are inserted in its "Livre d'or." He was also one of the earliest members and founders of the "Société Générale des Naufrages," instituted by his old friend Sir Sidney Smith, between whom and Sir Warwick, there existed a close congeniality of sentiment, and an affectionate mutual esteem. This Society, which was afterwards incorporated with the "Société des Sauvetages," was re-organized by the French Government, and, at a somewhat later date, numbered above 2000 members. Sir Warwick was appointed one of its Honorary Presidents, in which capacity he assisted in a procession to the Tuilleries, and was graciously received by the King, Louis Philippe. He was at one period an active member of the Committee of the "Royal National Life-Boat Institution of Great Britain," founded by our late valued *confrère* Sir William Hillary, and so zealously promoted by our present highly-esteemed *confrère*, Sir Edward Perrott. He received two Medals from the "Société Générale des Naufrages" in Paris for his personal aid in Shipwreck; as well as a Gold Medal, 1st Class, from Charles the Tenth (1826), and the Cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour from Louis Philippe (1838). In 1839, he sailed, with the flag of "Sir Francis Drake," into the port of Cherbourg, as Commodore of the Royal Western Yacht-Club squadron, for the purpose of saluting the arrival of his Majesty King Louis Philippe. He was elected an Honorary Presi-

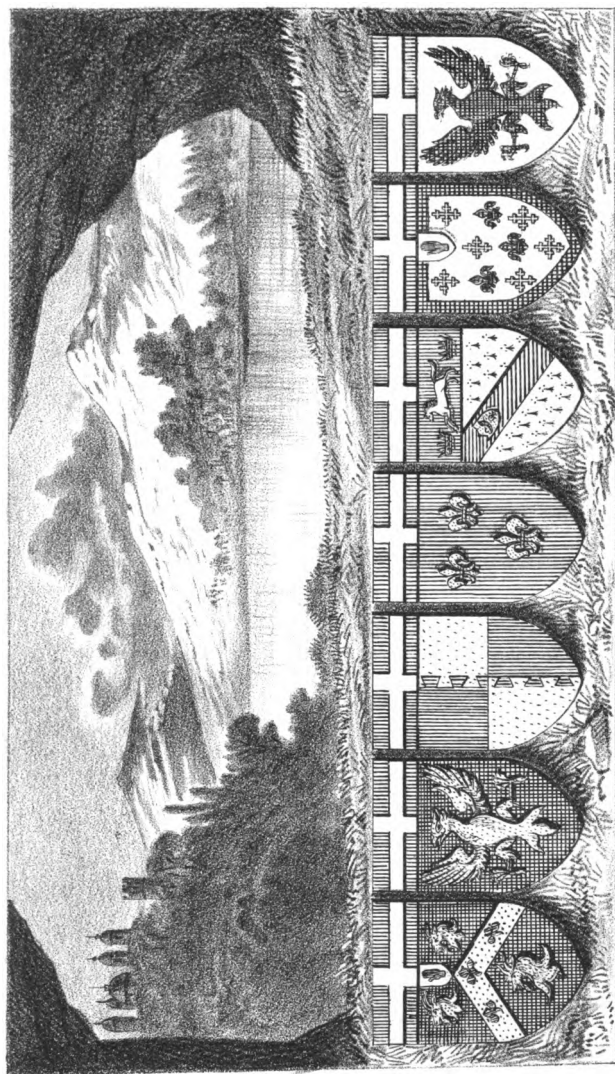
dent of the club on his retirement, having, it is believed, gained from that visit certain foreign privileges for its members. Sir Warwick, whose active mind was always intent on new objects of discovery, became the inventor of a musical work which he called the "Clavichord." His unflagging patriotic zeal led him to propose to King William IV. the establishment of a new Order of Knighthood, which was to do a great deal of good, and effect a large public saving. One of its suggestions was that its members should contribute to a fund for providing pensions for disbanded soldiers. With his characteristic versatility of ideas and pursuits he invented a new kind of military waist-belt, and a cap constructed with an aperture to give vent to perspiration, and relieve the head from severe heat during a march. For these acts of service he received the thanks of Lord Hill, the then Commander-in-Chief. He was also the inventor of certain military models for the Cavalry service. The Volunteer movement aroused Sir Warwick's slumbering military energies, and he was speedily appointed Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant of all the Volunteer Artillery of the county of Devon—a high post of honour.

As a descendant from Ithel, King of Gerent (Monmouthshire), Sir Warwick was naturally attached to the study of the Celtic tongue, and he was never weary of hunting for affinities between the Welsh, Cornish, and Breton languages or dialects, and some of his exemplifications were very remarkable. Nor did his researches as a linguist extend only in that direction; he translated freely from the Russian, and even from the Hungarian language, and was well acquainted with many of the dialects spoken at Vienna by the various heterogeneously-descended subjects of the Austrian empire.

Sir Warwick was sometime Russian Vice-Consul for Teignmouth and Exeter, and at a subsequent period was a member of the French Consular service, in which he remained till the Revolution of 1848. As a Magistrate, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Vice-Admiral of Devon, and as Chairman of the Sessions, and of the Commissioners under the Local Act for Sanitation, &c., his time was fully employed in the public service. He presided at almost every local meeting, made long and well-considered speeches at public dinners, and exercised a leading influence on political and social questions.

One of Sir Warwick's ancestors was Tonkin, the Cornish Anti-quary, whose history of Cornwall, in manuscript, was long supposed to have been irrecoverably lost, but which was at length fortunately discovered by the hand of no less noted a linguist than Prince Lucien Bonaparte, during a tour in that interesting county.

The Reverend Sir ROBERT PEAT, D.D., Knight of the Royal



ARMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUE.

1. Sir J. C. Meredyth, Bart., K. S. L., K. M. M.
2. Sir W. B. Dondos, K. L. H.
3. Mr. S. C. Bromley
4. Sir A. Brown, Bart.
5. Dr. J. Buwies, M. H., L. L. D., F. R. S.

Order of St. Stanislaus of Poland, Chaplain to King George the Fourth.—*G.C.J.J.*

A Magistrate for the District of the Tower of London ; Vicar of New Brentford, Middlesex ; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty King George the Fourth ; Vice-President of the Eclectic Society, and a leading member of many of the Religious and Philanthropical Institutions of the Metropolis.

Sir Robert Peat devoted a long, useful, and pious life to the cause of Christ—the true Fountain of Charity and Benevolence.

Sir Richard Broun thus inscribes his elegant little volume entitled “Hospitalaria” to the Grand-Prior, Sir Robert Peat :—

“ADMODUM REVERENDO, ERUDITISSIMO,
ATQUE
SPECTATISSIMO DOMINO
ROBERTO,
HUMILI PRIORI BRITANNIÆ MAGNÆ HIBERNIÆQUE,
PER CUJUS LABORES INDEFESSOS EXIMIOSQUE
LINGUA SEXTA
EQUITUM HOSPITALARIUM SANCTI JOANNIS DE HIEROSOLYMA
RESTITUTA EST,
HOC OPUSCULUM
SUMMA CUM REVERENTIA
INSCRIBITUR.”

The Right Honourable JAMES (13th) Lord Dunboyne.—*K.J.J.*

James Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, co. Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland. Creation in 1541. Was sprung of the Ducal House of Ormonde, Hereditary Chief Butlers of Ireland.

Major-General Sir JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; Knight of the National and Military Order of San Fernando of Spain ; Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword ; Knight of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent.—*K.J.J.*

Entered the army, Ensign 107th Foot, in 1794, and served in Ireland, Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Egypt, and the Peninsula. In 1801 he took part in the battle of Alexandria, received a medal of distinction for his gallant conduct at Fuentes d'Onor in 1811 ; assisted at the sieges of Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo ;

commanded the 19th Portuguese Regiment at Vittoria and the Pyrenees in 1813; and in the subsequent operations of the army, including Nivelle and Orthes, he had under his orders a Portuguese brigade. This gallant officer at one time represented the county of Carlow in Parliament; he was latterly Serjeant-at-Arms to Her Majesty. He was a Colonel in the British Army, and Major-General in that of Portugal. Was Aide-de-camp to the Emperor Don Pedro. Received his several orders for services in Egypt in 1801, and throughout the Peninsular War.

The Right Honourable HERCULES (2nd) Lord Langford.—*K.J.J.*

Hercules Langford Rowley, Baron Langford of Summerhill, co. Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland. Creation, 1800.

SKETCH COWLEY BROMLEY.—*K.C.J.J.*

Sprung from a common stock with the Lords Montfort, a family which in 1579 gave a Lord High Chancellor to England.

WILLIAM REID CLANNY, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A.—*K.J.J.*

"Was formerly Physician to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, K.G.; he was inventor of that great boon in the mining districts, the 'Safety Lamp,' and author of various publications of a scientific nature. A suitable testimonial was presented to Dr. Clanny, as a reward for his long and more than gratuitous services in the cause of humanity—having gone on devising and carrying out suggestions for the last thirty years, at great personal cost. In addition to the historical data we then adduced, in corroboration of our assertion, that Clanny first started the idea of a safety lamp, we are now enabled to add, that his original safety lamp was employed in 100 acres of inflammable air, before any other safety lamp was thought of by Davy, Stephenson, and others; and that his steam safety lamp was the first self-feeding safety lamp ever put to use."—*Sunderland Paper.*

Major WILLIAM HENRY BROWNSON, formerly Captain 23rd Foot; Major in the service of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.—*K.J.J.*

This distinguished officer led many forlorn hopes, and was often dangerously wounded. His bravery was very conspicuously signalled at the storming of Badajos. "A finer specimen of the British soldier never existed!" Such was the emphatic eulogy pronounced on his merits by three distinguished Generals (Major-General Sir

John Scott Lillie, C.B., General Bacon, and Major-General Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B.) in a colloquial communication to the author. Major Brownson latterly filled a responsible appointment at Chelsea College.

WILLIAM MAGINN, LL.D.—*K.J.J.*

A writer of varied and conspicuous talent, who was equally distinguished for his classical attainments. His contributions to Fraser's Magazine attracted a high degree of public notice. In 1836, he reviewed in that periodical, a novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley; and the terms in which he spoke of the work so greatly irritated the author, that he inflicted personal chastisement on the publisher, and afterwards challenged his anonymous assailant, whom he slightly wounded in a duel—circumstances which caused considerable excitement at the time. Some of Dr. Maginn's smaller lyrics are very beautiful compositions. Amongst others, the lines entitled, "To my Daughters at Brighton," have a peculiar charm that may almost be said to be confined to the author's own pen.

Captain THOMAS GRANT, Vice-Admiral of Devon.—*K.J.J.*

PETER VICTOR, Comte de Tocqueville.—*K.J.J.*

Sir FREEMAN BARTON, Knight Bachelor; Captain 2nd Foot.—*K.J.J.*

General GEORGE DUNCAN ROBERTSON (styled Struan Robertson), Chief of the Clan Donnochie; Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight of the Imperial Order of Leopold of Austria.—*K.C.J.J.*

"Appointed Ensign in an Independent Company in June, 1782; in September following removed to the 15th Foot; purchased a Lieutenancy in the same Regiment 13th June, 1788; succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy in 1794; appointed to a Company in the 35th Regiment 26th August in the same year; and removed to the 1st Foot Guards the 18th of December, 1799; and thence to the 30th Regiment 10th of February, 1803. He obtained the brevet of Major, the 1st of January, 1805, and succeeded to a Majority in the 35th Regiment, 29th of April, 1805; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sicilian Regiment, 5th February, 1807; placed on half-pay 25th March, 1816; appointed to the 89th Regiment, 4th April, 1816; and promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, 4th June, 1814, and to Major-General 19th July, 1821. This officer went to the West Indies

with the 15th Regiment in 1789, and was in the Grenadier Company; he was appointed Adjutant to the St. George Regiment of Militia in the island of Dominica; and an insurrection having broken out in the same year amongst the negroes in that island, he was employed in quelling it. He had the command of the 15th Grenadiers, with about 300 of the Militia and Volunteers, and was fortunate in taking many of the leaders of the insurrection. He was present at the reduction of all the French islands by Sir Charles Grey; he was Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion of Grenadiers, and personally present at the taking of forts Bourbon and Royal, and also at Morne Fortunée, St. Lucie, and at the storming of Fleur d' Epée, Guadeloupe. He was at the different affairs with Victor Hughes, and at the attack of Point Petre; at the siege of Fort Matilda, and commanded the covering party at the evacuation. He returned to England with the 35th in 1796, and immediately after went to Gibraltar with the Regiment. He had the Light Company of the 35th in Holland, and was most severely wounded near Alkmaer. In 1805 he went to the Mediterranean, and was with the expedition to Naples under Sir James Craig. At the battle of Maida he had the command of 150 chosen men of the 35th Regiment, which were attached to the Light Battalion under the command of Colonel Kempt; and was promoted for his conduct on that occasion. He afterwards had the command of Scylla Castle, in Calabria; for his excellent conduct at that place he obtained the notice and approbation of His Majesty and the Commander-in-Chief. He commanded, in 1809, the Calabrian Free Corps in Sicily; and subsequently, for two years, commanded the Light Battalion. In 1812 he was sent to take possession and the command of the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia: he soon afterwards took the islands of Lagosta and Curzola from the enemy, and sent detachments from his garrison to the Bocca de Cattora and Ragusa, which assisted much in reducing those places. He joined the Austrians under the command of General Count Nugent, and was at the capture of Trieste; afterwards landed at the mouth of the Po, and was at the different affairs that took place with Prince Beauharnois's army, at Ferrara, Reggio, and Parma. He marched with his detachment from Parma, on the top of the Apennines, to Genoa, covering the right of the British column, and keeping up a communication with the Austrians on his right. The Assistant Adjutant-General conveyed to him Lord W. Bentinck's approbation of his march, as follows:—'His Lordship directs me to express his entire satisfaction of the manner in which you have conducted the Corps under your orders, affording protection to his right flank, and

at the same time preserving our communication with the Austrian troops.' During these operations in Italy he raised a Battalion 600 strong, German deserters from the enemy. After the affair of Genoa he returned to Lissa, and in July, 1815, gave up the islands under his command to the Austrian authorities. Major-General Robertson was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received the Cross of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold. He died in 1842." —*From a MS. for which I am indebted to a literary friend.*

Sir RICHARD BROWN, (8th) Baronet.—*G.C.F.J.*

• Sprung, through Walter le Brun, one of the magnates who in 1116 witnessed the Inquisition made by Prince David concerning the Church possessions of the See of Glasgow, from the Le Bruns, Lords and Counts of Poictou, Lusignan, Couci, La Marche, Angoulesme, &c. He was Honorary Secretary of the Committee of the Baronetage for Privileges since 1835; projector in 1849 of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum at Woking, incorporated by Parliament in 1852, and author of various works on Heraldry, Agriculture, Colonization, Sanitation, &c.

Sir Richard was presented, in 1843, by certain members of the Baronetage with a collar of SS., a sword, ring, spurs, &c., as testimonials of their grateful consideration of his long and devoted services in aid of the recovery of their privileges.

The story of the Colstoun pear must be here related. This pear, now nearly six centuries old, is still preserved at Colstoun House, the ancient seat of the Brouns, with the veneration due to so singular a palladium; and apart from the legend, it is perhaps the most singular vegetable curiosity in the kingdom. In 1270, the Baron of Colstoun married the daughter of Hugo de Gifford, Baron of Yester, celebrated for his necromantic powers (see Scott's "Marion"), and as they were proceeding to Church, the wizard lord stopped the procession beneath a pear-tree, and plucking one of the pears, gave it to his daughter, saying, that so long as the gift was preserved, good fortune would never desert her or her descendants. It is recorded that the wife of one of the descendants, regardless of the legend, and tempted by the beauty of the pear, proceeded to indulge her taste, and had already applied her teeth to the fruit, when she was interrupted by a sudden feeling of remorse. Slight as was the injury sustained by the pear, her act was followed by the loss of one of the largest and most fertile farms forming a portion of the domain. The Colstoun property was conveyed, through marriage with the heiress, to the late Earl of Dalhousie in 1805.

WILLIAM BEETHAM, F.R.S.—*K.J.J.*

The Right Honourable RANDALL (15th) Lord Dunsany.—*K.J.J.*

Randall Plunkett, Baron of Dunsany, of Dunsany Castle, co. Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland. Creation, 1490.

CHARLES FITZGERALD MACKENZIE.—*K.J.J.*

The Right Honourable Sir LANCELOT SHADWELL, Vice-Chancellor of England.—*K.C.J.J.*

Was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became 7th Wrangler and obtained a Fellowship; was Junior Medallist in 1800; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1803; appointed a King's Counsel in December 1821, and "Vice-Chancellor of England" in 1827; was M.P. for Ripon in 1826 and 1827, and was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in 1835; Created Privy Councillor 1827; D.C.L. (Cantab.) 1842.

JAMES BURNES, Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha ; Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order ; Grand Précepteur de l'Ordre Souverain du Temple ; LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., late Physician-General of the Bombay Army.—*G.C.J.J.*

"Eldest son of the late James Burnes, Esq., of Montrose, and brother of Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian army, who was so treacherously murdered at Cabul, in 1841, was head of the family of which the poet Burnes (*seu* Burns) was a member. He was educated at Montrose and the University of Edinburgh, and proceeded to India, where he rose to be head of the Medical service, as Physician-General of the Bombay army, from which office he retired in 1849. He is the author of 'A Visit to the Ameers of Scinde,' 'History of Kutch,' and of other works illustrative of the geography and manners of the East; and he has also obtained the frequent thanks of the Indian Government for his professional and diplomatic services. He is in the Commission of the Peace for Forfarshire and Middlesex, and a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem."—*Men of the Time*, edit. 1862.

Was a Doctor of Laws of the University of Glasgow, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; also President of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, and Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. In

186— he was honoured with a large gold medal by the King of Sweden, as a remembrance of his visit to the Court of that Monarch, and bearing on the reverse the inscription “*Pignus Memoriae.*” In 1862 he was created a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe Cobourg, by the reigning Sovereign, Ernest the Second. Dr. Burnes will perhaps be best remembered for his zealous exertions in promoting Freemasonry in Scotland and India. In 1837 his Masonic friends in Scotland presented him with a magnificent silver vase, “to mark their regard and esteem for him as a gentleman, and the high sense they entertain of his zeal and successful exertions in the cause of Freemasonry.” Within a few months afterwards his Masonic friends in India presented to him three massive and superb silver pillars, surmounted by the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity, to mark their “deep-felt gratitude for his conduct to themselves, and their high sense of his brilliant efforts in the cause of Charity, Friendship, and Love to all men.” On his departure from India, in 1849, an extensive subscription was raised in his honour for the purpose of founding a grant of medals for the reward of eminence and scholarship at the following seminaries:—the Byculla Schools, and the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in which he had taken a deep interest, and the Academy of his native town, Montrose, where he himself was educated. A volume of Masonic Addresses, by Dr. Burnes, was published by the Master of a Lodge at Calcutta, for a charitable purpose, in 1841. An interesting Memoir of his visit to Scinde occurs in “*Voyages dans l’Asie Méridionale,*” by E. Garnier, Tours, 1851. A sketch of his masonic career appears in Laurie’s “*History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland;*” Edinburgh, 1859. There is also an interesting Memoir of him compiled from the Indian periodicals, which was privately printed at Edinburgh in 1850, under the able editorship of the same author—our esteemed *confrère*—Mr. W. A. Laurie, of Rossend Castle, Fifeshire.

ROBERT LUCAS PEARSALL, Baron de Pearsall.—*K.C.J.J.*

Was formerly Robert Lucas Pearsall, of Willesbridge House, Gloucestershire, Esquire, a Magistrate for that County; he was author of “The Position of the Baronets of the British Empire and of the other Branches of the Gentry of the Realm, compared with that of the Continental Lesser Nobility, both at Home and Abroad. By a Traveller.” (London, J. Mortimer, 2, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square. 1837.) His daughter is the present Countess of Harrington.

WILLIAM BELL, M.D.—*K.J.J.*

Was a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a Member of

the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was also Hon. Phys. Metrop. Conval. Inst.

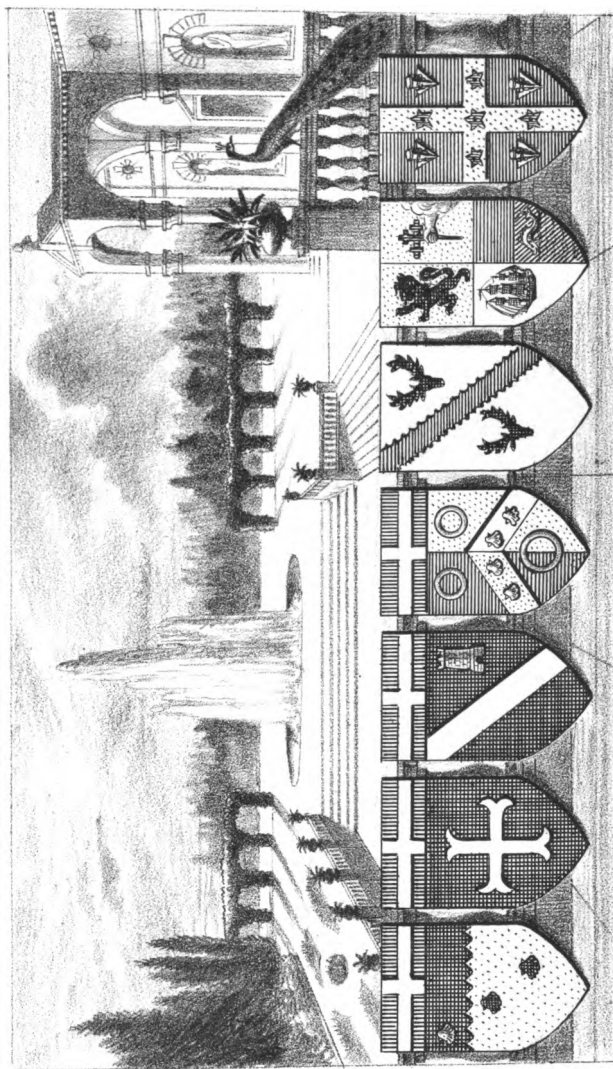
Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HILLARY, (2nd) Baronet; formerly Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards.—*K.C.J.J.*

Sir WILLIAM HILLARY, (1st) Baronet; Equerry to H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex.—*G.C.J.J.*

Sprung from a family of great antiquity in Italy and France; he was formerly Equerry to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, K.G., and was author of several publications on questions of public interest. On the renewal of war with France, in 1803, Sir William raised, at the personal cost of £40,000, and for many years commanded the Essex Legion of Infantry and Cavalry, amounting to 1,400 men, the largest force offered by any private individual for the defence of the Country. He was Founder of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, and personally aided in saving 509 lives, the crews of 29 vessels, for which services, 5 gold and 14 silver medals were awarded to him. The inhabitants of Douglas deplored in his death the loss of their earliest and most constant, their most indefatigable and consistent friend, in endeavouring to secure for the island those privileges, civil and fiscal,—the final attainment of which he was not permitted to witness.

The Honourable Sir HENRY DYMOKE, (1st) Baronet; Hereditary Grand Champion of the English Crown.—*G.C.J.J.*

“The Honourable Sir Henry Dymoke, 1st Baronet, Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, and 17th Hereditary Champion of the English Crown, a Knight Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Prior of the *Langue* of England; born 1801; married 1823, Emma, daughter of W. Pearse, Esq., of Weasenhall, Norfolk, by whom he has one daughter, Emma Jane; officiated as Champion at the magnificent coronation of King George IV., in 1821, when he rode into the banqueting hall, supported on his right hand by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal, and on his left by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., Lord High Constable. This noble family, which, from the period of the Norman conquest, has stood at the head of the CHIVALRY OF ENGLAND, is one of the most eminent and distinguished in Christendom, whether as regards antiquity of origin, splendour of alliance, or historical reminiscences. It derives the high office of Champion from the celebrated house of Marmyun or Marmyon, feudal lords of Scrivelsby, to which manor it is attached. Sir John Dymok, grandson of Henry Dymok, who



B. Gaulton, del.

C. Bailey lithog.

ARMS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH LANQUE.

1. The Right Hon. Lord *Langford*.
2. The Right Hon. Lord *Dunsmuir*.
3. The Right Hon. Lord *Dunsmuir*.
4. The Right Hon. Sir *J. Johnston*.
5. The Right Hon. Lord *Langford*.
6. The Right Hon. Lord *Langford*.
7. The Right Hon. Lord *Langford*.

lived in the reign of Edward III., married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas de Ludlow, by Joan, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Philip de Marmion. He represented Lincoln in Parliament, in the 46th and 47th of Edward III., and discharged the office of Champion at the coronation of Richard II. Sir Thomas Dymok, K.B., rode as Champion at the coronation of Henry IV. Sir Philip Dymok officiated at the coronation of Henry VI. In the reign of Edward IV., Sir Thomas Dymok was Champion, and made a conspicuous figure in the transactions of the time. His son, Sir Robert Dymok, was a Knight-Banneret, and one of the principal commanders at the siege of Tournay, where, after the surrender of the city, he was appointed King's Treasurer. He rode as Champion at the coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. Sir Edward Dymoke was Champion at the coronations of Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Sir Edward Dymoke, rode at the coronation of James I. His son and successor, Charles, was a zealous supporter of his unfortunate sovereign, King Charles I., and died unmarried, when the manor of Scrivelsby and the office of Champion devolved on his cousin and next male heir, Sir Edward Dymoke, who rode at the coronation of King Charles II. His son, Sir Charles, officiated as Champion at the coronation of James II. Charles Dymoke, Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, and son of the last, fulfilled the duties of Champion at the coronation of William and Mary, and the coronation of Queen Anne. The championship was discharged at the coronations of the two first monarchs of the Brunswick line by Lewis Dymoke, lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, and his grandson, John Dymoke, rode as champion at the coronation of King George III. The family have intermarried with the noble and ancient houses of Ludlow, Hebden, Conyers, Welles, Talboys, Poulteney, Cressy, Rockingham, Holmes, Elphinstone, &c."—*Sir Richard Broun's Baronetage for 1843.*

Sir Henry held for twenty-one years the highest offices of the *Langue*. At a Chapter-General, held 24th June (St. John's Day), 1847, he demitted the office of Grand Prior of England, and was substituted to that of Lieutenant-Turcopolier.

Lord Marmion, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's fine poetical Romance, is styled "The Flower of English Chivalry," and "The Flower of English Land."

"Knight of the crest of gold!
A blazon'd shield, in battle won,
Ne'er guarded heart so bold."
"They marshall'd him to the castle-hall,
Where the guests stood all aside,

And loudly flourish'd the trumpet-call,
 And the heralds loudly cried,
 "Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion,
 With the crest and helm of gold."

JAMES NEWTON.—*K.C.J.J.*

A Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, and a Magistrate for that county, for Lancashire, and Derbyshire.

Sir JAMES PEARL, Knight Bachelor ; Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order ; Commander Royal Navy.—*K.J.J.*

Sir James's naval services for forty years were of the most honourable description. He commanded the poop of the *Neptune*, 98 guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, and was one of the brave officers who volunteered to break the enemy's protecting line in Aix Roads. During the Burmese War he commanded thirty sail of Transport ships, and five hundred boats, and for his gallant services he received the repeated thanks of the Government of Bengal.

Captain RICHARD THOMAS MASTER, Grenadier Guards.—*K.J.J.*

Son of Richard Master, Esq., by Isabella Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Egerton, second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, and uncle to Francis Henry, late Earl of Bridgewater. He was descended from Dr. Richard Master, Physician of the Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, who received from the Crown a grant of the site of the Abbey of Cirencester. The late head of this family was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1771, and M.P. for that County in two successive Parliaments, and his brother represented Cirencester, for which his ancestors had long sat.

Captain ARTHUR STORMONT MURRAY, formerly of 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—*K.C.J.J.*

Third son of Major-General the Honourable Henry Murray, C.B., and grandson of David (7th) Viscount Stormont, and (2nd) Earl of Mansfield. Died in August, 1848, from wounds received in leading an attack against the Kaffirs.

Sir ROBERT ALEXANDER CHERMSIDE, Knight Bachelor ; M.D. ; Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order ; Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France.—*K.C.J.J.*

Entered the medical service of the Army as Assistant-Surgeon to the 7th Hussars, in 1810; served in Spain, France, Flanders, &c.; was at Waterloo, and was promoted immediately after that battle to the surgeoncy of the 10th Hussars; was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1821, and elected a Fellow of that College in 1836; graduated M.D. at Edinburgh; was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and of Edinburgh; of the Société de Médecine Pratique of Paris, &c.; was Physician Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and Physician to the British Embassy at Paris. The Order of the Red Eagle was conferred upon him for services to the Prussian troops in the campaign of 1815.

Colonel the Honourable Sir ALAN NAPIER Mc NAB, Knight Bachelor, and (1st) Baronet; Prime Minister of Canada.

—G.C.J.J.

"Sir Alan Napier Mc Nab, Bart., was born in 1798, in Canada, where his father, a gentleman of ancient Highland extraction, and sometime an officer of the 71st Foot, had settled. He was educated at Quebec, and having held a commission for a short time in a foot regiment, was called to the Canadian Bar, where he practised with much success. Entering the Colonial Parliament, Sir Alan became successively Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Prime Minister of Upper Canada, and was knighted for his able and spirited conduct during the disturbances in Canada in 1837-8, when he cut out and sent over the Falls of Niagara the piratical steamer the *Carolina*, fitted out by the American sympathizers. He was raised to the baronetcy in 1858, in reward of his services in enrolling soldiers and volunteers in Canada. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Brighton, and was made an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1860, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the army."—*Men of the Time*, edit. 1862.

Sir EDWARD BINDLOSS PERROTT, (3rd) Baronet.—K.C.J.J.

Was descended from Howel, Prince of Anglesey and King of Man, A.D. 808, brother of Conan, King of Wales, by his wife Alfwyna, grand-daughter of King Alfred the Great. Of this family was Sir John Perrott, an eminent statesman, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Richard Perrott, the second Baronet, Sir Edward's father, was created a Baron of France by Louis XV., with the privilege of the "tabouret" to the wives of his successors. This Sir Richard Perrott

was in personal attendance upon the Duke of Cumberland at Cul-loden, and he had, during the Wilkes riots, his house in Gloucester-view, Park-lane, dismantled and burnt by the mob.

Sir Edward married, in 1810, Louisa Augusta, third daughter of the late Colonel N. Bayly, M.P., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, uncle of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., leaving issue by her three sons, the eldest of whom is the present Sir Edward George Lambert Perrott, Bart., G.C.J.J. He was uncle of the present Member for Dudley, Henry B. Sheridan, Esq., K.J.J., barrister-at-law, and first cousin of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., late Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Sir ROBERT KEITH DICK CUNYNGHAM, (6th) Baronet.—*K.C.J.J.*
The Honourable FRANCIS HENRY NEEDHAM.—*K.J.J.*

Third son of Francis (13th) Viscount Newry and Morne, and (2nd) Earl of Kilmorey.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir CHARLES MONTOLIEU LAMB, (2nd) Baronet ;
Knight-Marshal of the Queen's Household ; Baron of St.
Hypolite in France ; D.C.L.—*G.C.J.J.*

Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex and Ayrshire (High Sheriff for the former county in 1829) ; was Lieut.-Colonel Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

His Highness the Prince ALEXANDER LABANOFF.—*G.C.J.J.*

Received into the English *Langue* as a special mark of appreciation of the pre-eminent services which he rendered to the cause of historical truth and injured innocence, by the collection and publication of the letters and correspondence of Mary Queen of Scots. The title of the Prince's work is, "The Letters and Official Documents of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, collected from the original MSS. preserved in the State Paper Office in London, and the Principal Archives and Libraries of Europe, together with a Chronological Summary." By Prince Alexander Labanoff. Dedicated, by special permission, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. (Published in seven volumes, octavo, price four guineas, cloth, lettered. London: C. Dolman, 61, New Bond Street.)

The Right Honourable HUGH SEYMOUR, (6th) Earl of Antrim.
—*K.J.J.*

Hugh Seymour Macdonnell, Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dundee, in the Peerage of Ireland. Creation, 1785.

CHARLES JAMES SAVILLE MONTGOMERY LAMB.—*K.J.J.*

Mr. Lamb was eldest son of Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Baronet, by Mary Lady Dowager Montgomery, daughter and co-heir of Archibald, 11th Earl of Eglinton, and mother of Archibald William, 13th and late Earl, sometime Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Major WILLIAM STUART GRIFFITHS, formerly 23rd Foot.—*K.J.J.*

Was many years in the Army, having commenced his career in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. He was employed in Portugal as an Assistant-Commissary-General, which appointment he left on being appointed Adjutant to his Regiment, and was reduced to half-pay at the end of the war. He then became a Captain in the Royal West Middlesex Militia, rose to the rank of Major, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. The late Major had two brothers who also served in the Peninsular war.

MORTIMER GLOVER, M.D.—*K.J.J.*

Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; he was a member of several scientific societies, and author of various medical works; he also for a short time held the appointment of Superintending Inspector under the Board of Health, and whilst at Scutari had the appointment of Civil Surgeon of the first class at Scutari Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID WILKIE.—*K.J.J.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM JAMES BROWN, Royal Guernsey Militia; Government Secretary of Guernsey.—*K.J.J.*

Was nephew of the late Sir James Brown, Bart., and great-nephew of His Excellency the late Lieutenant-Governor Brown, of Guernsey. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Major WILLIAM BUCKLEY, Bengal Cavalry.—*K.J.J.*

THOMAS TROUGHEAR WILLIAMS, Knight of the Order of the Golden Militia of Rome, and Count Palatine of the Lateran; M.D. of the University of Edinburgh; Assistant-Inspector-General of Hospitals in the British Auxiliary Legion in the service of Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain; and Physician to the Spanish Embassy at the Court of St. James's.—*G.C.J.J.*

Was a Fellow Commoner of Downing College, Oxford, and a Member

of the University of Cambridge; was a Member Extraordinary of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and a Member of other Institutions; author of a Treatise on "Pneumonia." He received by letter the sincere thanks and gratitude of His Excellency the Duke de la Victoria (Espanero), Generalissimo of the Spanish Army, late Regent of Spain, and recent Prime Minister, on quitting London on recall to his native country, "for services in the cause of Spanish liberty, and toils in the British Auxiliary Legion."

Inspector-General JOHN GUNNING, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight of the Royal Military Order of the Netherlands Lion.—*K.J.J.*

"Served in Holland and Flanders in 1793-4-5. Embarked with the Peninsular Army, in 1808, as Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, and Staff Surgeon, and was afterwards made Deputy-Inspector and Surgeon-in-Chief, and served until the close of that war in 1814. He has received the war medal, with eleven clasps, for Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Orthes. He was also at Waterloo, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army, and was honoured with the Order of the Netherlands Lion, by the King of Holland, for his attendance upon the then Prince of Orange, who was wounded on the field of battle."*—*Hart's New Annual Army List*, for 1857.

Was a retired Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

* The magnificent picture of the "Battle of Waterloo," by Peineman, in the Royal Pavilion, at Haarlem, which represents the wounded Prince as carried off from the field of battle, doubtless contains Mr. Gunning's portrait.

His Excellency General FLORES, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain, and Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of France; late President of the Republic of the Ecuador.—*G.C.J.J.*

The General met with his death from assassination.

Il Generale LODOVICO, Duca di Riario-Sforza, Knight and Grand Cross of various Orders.—*G.C.J.J.*

The Duke, long our Commissioner to Italy, spent a portion of his life in this country, and latterly resided for a lengthened period at Paris. He was a descendant, as his name and title import, of the great house of Sforza, Sovereign Dukes of Milan in the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries, one of whom was a Knight of the Garter in the reign of King Edward the Fourth.

The Duke was distinguished by a passionate love for music, and, like many of his compatriots of distinguished rank, devoted his chief leisure to the personal cultivation of that fascinating science. He was generally surrounded by the most eminent composers and leading vocal and instrumental professors of the day, of whom he was at once a liberal and discerning patron. He was also a generous benefactor to such deserving aspirants in the same pursuit, as, from the influence of adverse circumstances, found their efforts depressed and their prospects confined to a narrower sphere. Under his fostering countenance their respective qualifications were matured and developed, and not unfrequently met with that advantageous display which led on to a most successful public career.

Like the rest of his illustrious family, His Excellency possessed very unassuming yet dignified manners; his disposition was frank and open; he was singularly accessible to persons of the humblest grade (and his charitable disposition exposed him to numerous appeals, especially from emigrants from his own country), while it may be added that no one ever left his presence without a lively sense of his genial courtesy and winning deportment, alike indicative of the refined courtier and of the *inborn* gentleman. He was uniformly regarded by his more intimate acquaintance as an accomplished, high-spirited, ingenuous, and amiable man.

"The founder of the illustrious house of Sforza, at one time Sovereign Dukes of Milan, was Giacomuzzo Sforza, who was born, in 1369, at Atignola, in Romagna. He was originally a peasant, and being one day at work he was solicited to enlist for a soldier, when, throwing his spade into a tree, he said he would enlist if the spade did not come down again. It did not, and he immediately engaged in that military life which afterwards rendered him famous. His son, Francesco Sforza, was the first Duke of Milan. Catharine de Sforza, a heroine of this line, was allied to one of the Medicis. In later years, Jane, Duchess of Riario Sforza, married an eminent Irishman, Laval, Count Nugent, K.C.B., Knight of the Golden Fleece, a Field Marshal in Austria, and a distinguished Austrian commander, who died in 1862, and whose son and successor, Albert, Count Nugent, holds a high military position in the Austrian service."—*The Illustrated London News*, August 18, 1866.

For upwards of three centuries the Princes of this illustrious House possessed a power ("amplam, liberam, et omnimodam facultatem et auctoritatem") granted by Pope Paul III. (1539), and confirmed by

succeeding Popes, to confer the Order of the Golden Militia,* with the title of Count Palatine of the Lateran, upon any one whom they should deem worthy of it ("quos benemeritos dignosque censeremus"). Anciently, many privileges were enjoyed by the Counts of the Lateran, amongst which was the right to legitimize bastards, change their names, create doctors and notaries, grant escutcheons, possess church property, though married, to be exempt from taxes on salt, wine, beer, &c., and to cut down and bury the bodies of those who were executed on the gallows. They were exempted from all other jurisdiction, and stood immediately at the foot of the Papal throne. In the course of time, and under the influence of constant changes of government, these privileges have been gradually lost.

Several other princely families of Rome enjoyed, for various periods, the same power of conferring the Order.

I may here insert the following obituary notice of the late Duke of Sforza-Cesarini, the head of this ancient and illustrious family:—

"The Duke of Sforza-Cesarini, a Roman nobleman and a chief of the historic house of Sforza, who died on the 16th ult., was for many years past connected with the Liberal policy of Italy. He was born, in 1807, at Rome; and early displayed much ability, both in private and public life. He was a kind and enlightened administrator of his own extensive and varied domains. These lands are situated in the Roman States and in several of the most important provinces of

* The withdrawal of these long-vested rights, which ought to have been held as sacred and irrevocable as the rights of their former grantors, is thus curtly alluded to by the Marquis de Magny, in his *Récueil Historique des Ordres de Chevalerie*, page 22:—"Le saint père a jugé dans sa haute sagesse qu' il n' y parviendrait qu' autant qu' il retirerait le droit exorbitant qu' avaient eu, légalement toutefois, plusieurs familles princières de Rome, notamment les ducs Sfortia Cesarini, de conférer l' ordre en y joignant le titre de comte; droit dont, il faut le dire, il avait été un grand abus par le feu duc,* ou plutôt par son secrétaire." It is the old story of "The Wolf and the Lamb," in *Æsop's* admirable Fables. The Duke's opposition to this arbitrary exertion of despotic power met with the only issue it was likely to challenge—

"For where are in the prosecution joined
Malice and force, accusing is e'en proving.
Force governeth the world, and sovereign power
Doth consecrate its acts: What shall it aid
The hapless lamb to have the better cause,
If the fierce wolf have still the stronger teeth?
'Tis to no purpose to stand arguing,
Where foes are both the party and the judge."

There was a day when no Pope could have made good his encroachment on the Sforza rights, had he dared to attempt it. But let those who wantonly take away the vested rights of others look well to the precedent they lay down for their own deserved spoliation.

* This allusion now applies to the last Duke but one.

Italy. He introduced much of the modern system of culture, and thus greatly ameliorated his property. He was also particularly alive to the educational improvement of the lower orders; and he founded, in the village of Genzano (over whose homely dwellings the ducal palace presides in princely grandeur), an infant school, where 180 children of both sexes were taught at his expense. The Duke's family seat at Genzano is well known to visitors for the princely hospitality there constantly exercised. It is the frequent resort of all strangers of position who visit Rome and the Roman territory. It was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness made his Continental tour. Duke Sforza was created Deputy in the Italian Parliament in the year 1860; later he was raised to senatorial honours, and decorated by King Victor Emmanuel's own hand with the 'commenda' of Sts. Maurizio e Lazzaro. He was also selected to be the Italian representative of the Italian Government at Viterbo. The Duke married, in 1837, Miss Caroline Shirley, of Ragdale and Hoby, in the county of Leicester, of whose birth, and whose youth, passed at Mr. Mundy's, her guardian's seat, Burton Hall, in Leicestershire, Sir Bernard Burke tells a wondrous tale in his 'Romance of the Aristocracy.' By this lady the Duke had two sons, Duke Francesco, who succeeded him, and who was born in 1840, and Duke Bosio, born in 1845, both of whom are in the Italian army."—*The Illustrated London News*, Aug. 18, 1866.

The author resided for nearly two years (from 1828 to 1830) at Prestwoud Lodge, situate in the same small rural parish as Burton Hall, where the Duchess of Sforza-Cesarini spent her youth, and he can testify to the high esteem and regard in which she was universally held by persons of all classes, many of whom will have read with much anxiety and regret the following particulars gleaned from the papers of the period. Few, indeed, can ever cease to remember with kindest feelings the consideration and sympathy which she ever manifested for the welfare of others.

"According to the Florence correspondent of the *Times*, the villa and old baronial dwelling of the Sforza family at Genzano, about twenty miles from Rome, one of the most delightful residences on the Alban-hills, has been taken as quarters for all the Papal troops that way, who are allowed every sort of licence:—The indigenous troops were first sent there, but they seemed to feel some respect for the great family whose residence they occupied, and did little damage. They were followed by a detachment of Antilians, who could hardly have treated the mansion worse had they taken it by

assault after an obstinate defence. According to several letters here received they carried off everything that was both valuable and portable, defaced the family arms, and wantonly spoilt what they could not take away, burning furniture to cook their meals in preference to the firewood, of which there was an abundant store. The widowed Duchess Sforza, who was at Naples, hurried to Rome to complain of this barbarous treatment of her property. She was met by an order to quit the Pope's dominions immediately. Intercession was attempted; the Duchess, chief of her family, had important affairs to attend to, but some of her relatives, it appears, had been concerned in proclaiming the Italian Government after the Papal garrisons had quitted certain Roman towns, and this offence had to be visited on all who bore her name. She was again ordered to depart, or gendarmes should conduct her. The Duchess is an Englishwoman; she and her family are under the protection of our Government, and we hear that Mr. Odo Russell made representations on her behalf."—*The Guardian*, Dec. 4, 1867.

"The other day the Council of Ministers decided to confiscate the estates of the Roman nobles who had countenanced the invasion, and to charge upon the rents all the cost of the campaign. The property of the Prince of Piombino (Luigi Buoncompagni) and of the Dukes of Sforza-Cesarini will be sequestered at once. Up to this time confiscation has been unknown in the Roman States, but no doubt we shall soon get used to it, as the prelates tell us it is to be used as a weapon to strike terror into the enemies of the Government."—*The Pall Mall Gazette*, quoted by *The Daily Telegraph*, of Dec. 17, 1867.

GEORGE JAMES HOLMES BURNES, Lieutenant 1st Fusileers,
Bombay; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—
K.C.J.J.

Bore a Medal and two Clasps for Moultan and the Punjaub.

The following epitaph inscribed on a beautifully-executed monument of white Carrara marble, in the steeple vestibule of the parish Church of Montrose, claims insertion:—

"In memory of George Holmes Burnes, eldest son of James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., Lieutenant in the 1st Bombay Fusileers; who, after a long and painful captivity, the consequence of his heroic efforts to save a helpless child from the fury of the Mutineers, was savagely murdered at Lucknow, on the 19th November, 1857, thus sharing the fate of his uncles, Sir Alexander and Charles, who fell at Cabul. This stone was erected by his Brother Officers, to mark

their sense of the manliness and worth, the tenderness and truth, which distinguished his character, and which justify their grief for the untimely loss of a beloved comrade."

Vice-Admiral the Honourable ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY JONES.

—K.J.J.

Was the only surviving son of Charles (4th) Viscount Ranelagh, and heir presumptive to the title. He served in the Navy from 1790, continuously, to the close of the war in 1814, during which he was often engaged with the enemy; went a voyage of discovery to assist Vancouver, 1795; rendered important services at the Gape of Good Hope, 1797; was in six expeditions to Belleisle, Ferrol, Cadiz, Egypt, Naples, Messina, &c.; commanded the *Talbot* in the blockade of Oporto; received two medals for the landing of Abercrombie in Egypt; was twice shipwrecked; was in three frigate actions; at the capture of two line-of-battle ships; with nine homeward-bound East-Indiamen laden with treasure, eight frigates, and two sloops of war; and at the taking of numberless smaller vessels, &c.

The late Sir William Hooker's work on Iceland contains a curious narrative of events in which Admiral (then Captain) Jones bore a conspicuous part, and rendered services of a most memorable nature. A band of English piratical adventurers, sailing from Liverpool, arrived at the chief port of the above-mentioned island, seized upon the Governor's person, took possession of the public moneys, and hoisted their flag above the Government House, in token of their sovereignty of the island. Their subsequent proceedings are not recounted in detail by the author of the work alluded to, but the particulars were communicated to me by the Admiral himself. The sequestered and peaceful inhabitants lay entirely at the mercy of this strong band of brutal and reckless miscreants. A disaster so extreme and unexpected overwhelmed them with terror. Scenes followed that would have enriched the most imaginative *mélodrame*, every moment adding to the perplexity and consternation of the sufferers. But Providence so mercifully ordered it, that, at this period of universal despair, a British frigate, under the command of an experienced and able officer (Captain Jones), entered the port, while the unsuspecting desperadoes were boisterously carousing, and making the walls of their usurped habitation resound with ribald songs and with shouts of uproarious merriment. The lawless ruffians, incapacitated by intoxication, were captured after a brief resistance, the Governor (a Danish Count) and his family liberated from their strange captivity, and peace and tranquillity once more

restored to that primitive and singularly quiet region. The baffled marauders, now as dejected as they were before elate, were cast into strong places of confinement until such time as they could be handed over to the Danish Government at Copenhagen, when they were doubtless made to pay a heavy penalty for their wild exploit, and for the extraordinary series of offences which had accompanied it. Captain Jones's letters to the British Admiralty Board are appended to the narrative.

Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, (1st) Baronet ; Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;
Knight-Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the
Star of India ; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.
—G.C.J.J.

This distinguished Commander was born in the year 1805, received his education at Aberdeen, and went as a cadet to India in 1819. He very early attracted general attention by a daring gallantry and courage rarely excelled, mingled with an unusual amount of kindness and condescension which won on the affections of his fellow-men of all tribes and colour. Thus he obtained such a degree of power over the wild Bheels that he shortly became their favourite commander, and obtained from them their entire trust and confidence. He continued to serve in Candeish up to 1835, when he was chosen to organize a public force in Guzerat. His intelligence and energy were now so well appreciated that he was appointed an aid-de-camp to Sir John Keane, when Affghanistan was invaded by the British army. In 1842, we find him appointed to negotiate with the Ameers of Scinde, on which occasion his inherent sense of justice, and his consideration for the fallen and discomfited native rulers, brought him into collision with his superior, Sir Charles Napier. Without entering into the merits of this controversy, further than to remark that the East India Directors confirmed the views taken by Outram, it will suffice to say, as a matter honourable to both these eminent men, that, notwithstanding their differences, Sir Charles Napier always spoke of his opponent as the "Bayard of India, *sans peur, et sans reproche.*"

Sir James was in this country in 1843, but in the following year he is again in active service in the Maharatta country. He received the appointment of British President at Sattara, and in 1841 filled the same office at Baroda.

In 1856, he again visited England, in shattered health, but, notwithstanding this, roused himself to commence his distinguished

services in the campaign of Persia in the following year. In July, 1857, he returned to Bombay, to gain a lasting glory by the part he took in suppressing the mutiny in India. His own remarks on the occasion of his interview with Lord Canning at this time, on the characters of his superiors, evince a generous desire to acknowledge the merits of others, and exhibit the higher qualities which invariably mark true greatness.

"The intense admiration," he recorded, more than two years afterwards, in an official minute, "with which I regarded Lord Elphinstone's bold demeanour and noble self-abnegation under such trying circumstances, when I parted from his Lordship in July, 1857, was only equalled, for it could not be surpassed, even by that with which, on my arrival a fortnight afterwards in Calcutta, I was then inspired, by the calm dignity, confidence, and determination, with which the Governor-General himself was braving the storm which by that time was raging in its utmost fury. For myself, I now gratefully acknowledge that the assurance I then acquired of the ability, determination, and self-reliance of our rulers encouraged me to pass on to fulfil my humble share of the stern task before us with a hopeful confidence in the result."

This passage prepares us to acknowledge, as being but the natural impulse of a noble soul, that sublime act by which he voluntarily surrendered to the gallant Havelock the command of the expedition for the relief of Lucknow, in order that he might not interfere with the bright prospect of a lasting military glory which lay ready to the grasp of his old companion-in-arms. By many this will be considered the greatest event of his illustrious career. His services, to the final crushing of the rebellion, were of the most important value to the Indian Government, and fully justified his public reception in this country, and the place which he has secured for himself in the annals of its illustrious men.

The preceding sketch of Sir James Outram's career has been compiled from authentic sources, and it only remains to give an estimate of his character and worth, which I select from an ably-written article in the *Times* :—

James Outram was an illustration of what can be done by a strong-minded, truth-loving, honest, and valiant nature, in such an arena as India affords. Because he had neither rank nor fortune, he stood in that press of self-reliant men from which the hand of patron or politician could pluck no favourite. He took his place among his peers in the race when there was a fair field and no favour, and he came to the front and bore himself so well that his distanced

rivals echoed the applause which greeted the winner. It was but natural that he should have been proud of the service in which he won such honours, and that he should be jealous of any measure which did it wrong. And to the last he was the Indian officer to whom the Indian army was dear, who loved its reputation, and resisted any effort to destroy its individuality.

* * * * *

He did many great things in his time, and he had many great qualities; but he desired nothing so much as to be regarded as a fair specimen of a "Company's officer." He often said that there were many better men in the army to which he was proud of belonging, and that they would have done better than himself had they enjoyed equal opportunities. In this his humility exceeded the truth. For, without any one pre-eminent quality, he had a combination of many qualities which precisely fitted him for the work which lay before him; and many abler men would have failed to do what he accomplished by his robust energy and his devotion to the public service. Truly was he told, in the address which was voted to him by his countrymen at home, "By men of your stamp was our Indian empire won; by men of your stamp must it be preserved;" by men as honest, as single-minded, as chivalrous, as humane, with as much love for the people of the country, as much pride in an Indian career, and as little thought of self, as James Outram.

He died at Paris, on the 11th of March, 1862.

PHILIP WILLIAM LE GÉY, Member of the Legislative Council of India, Calcutta; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*K.J.J.*

Major-General JAMES RAMSAY, late Commissary-General of the Bengal Army; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*G.C.J.J.*

Third son of the late Lieut.-General the Honourable John Ramsay (4th son of the 8th Earl of Dalhousie), and cousin-german to the late Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India. Educated at the Military College, Addiscombe; appointed to the Indian Army 1824; was Commissary-General in Bengal 1852-1858; became a Major-General 1859.

Of the efficiency of the Bengal Commissariat there is but one opinion, and during the late disastrous times, when every other branch of the administration was cut off or paralyzed, the Com-

missariat Department stood alone, and weathered the storm most triumphantly, providing for the numerous troops pouring into the country, and maintaining them under every variety of circumstance and difficulty. He was subsequently presented by the officers of his department with a splendid silver dessert service, of the value of 500 guineas, "as a token of esteem and regard, and to mark the high sense they entertain of his ability and noble exertions while serving as their chief, by which the Commissariat has attained its universally acknowledged state of efficiency." The General also received other testimonials for eminent public services, and amongst them, a magnificent silver salver, from his Masonic friends in India.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Lawful Superior of the Barony of Drem, and other combined Hospitaller and Templar lands in Scotland.—*K.J.J.*

Major REGINALD BEST BRETT, Bombay Artillery ; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*K.J.J.*

JOHN GRANT, Superintending Surgeon Bengal Army ; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*K.J.J.*

The Honourable HAMNETT PINHEY, Member of the Canadian Legislature, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital.—*K.J.J.*

Colonel Sir WILLIAM LOCKYER FREESTUN, Knight Bachelor ; Knight-Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third ; Knight of the First Class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, and also of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, of Spain ; Knight of the Hospitaller and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.—*K.C.J.J.*

Entered the 5th Foot, and served for 23 years in the Canadas, West Indies, and Syria, and was on the Staff with Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain, 1835, '36, and '37. Served in Syria from 1840 to '42, as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and for his services received a gold Medal from the Sultan ; he also received the Medals for San Sebastian and Yrun, and other distinctions. Was M.P. for Weymouth from 1847 to 1859 ; and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dorset.

Mr. Edward J. Wood, an author who has evinced the most sur-

prising success in collecting curious stores of information for the enrichment of the several subjects on which he has employed his able and indefatigable pen, communicates the following bequest by our late gallant *confrère*, formerly a member of council of the English *Langue* :—

“ Sir William Lockyer Freestun, of Belvidere, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, who died on April 16th, 1862, aged fifty-seven, bequeathed to Lord Palmerston a watch and appendages worn by the testator, and which he requested that his lordship would do him the honour to accept.”—*Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times*, pp. 367, 368. (London, Bentley, 1866.)

A very fascinating work by the same author is “The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries,” 2 vols. (Same publisher, 1869.) Mr. Wood’s other works are “Giants and Dwarfs” (same publisher, 1868); “Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times” (same publisher, 1866); and “The History of Clerkenwell,” illustrated with nearly 200 Engravings. (London, Pickburn, 1866.) This last work should be in the hands of every member of our Order, containing, as it does, a large fund of information relating to its history, with representations of its early seals, including the foundation seal of the English *Langue*.

Sir Lockyer Freestun, though a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, was an attached member of the Reformed Faith. The right of conferring this Order was transferred by the Roman Propaganda, in 1847, to the Latin Patriarch; previously to which period it was exercised by the Father Guardian of the Sacred Tomb. Sir Lockyer, who was admitted by the latter, informed me that on his reception he was asked no questions about religion, but that when the ceremony was over he was directed to sign his name in the statute-book, and adhibit a cross to his signature—a request which he at once refused to comply with, stating that it was not the usage of Protestants to attach that mark to their names. No remark was made—the parties looked a little confused at each other—but he was immediately afterwards embraced and saluted as a veritable brother of the Order. It was evident that he was supposed to be a Catholic when the rite of initiation was administered.

I have pleasure in stating that, in 1859, the Patriarch of Jerusalem favoured me with a most interesting letter, in which the sentiments of true Christianity overpowered the sectarian prejudices of the Roman ecclesiastic, but were of no avail in opposition to the rigid restrictions of despotic authority, which closed the doors of the Order against all but members of the Church of Rome.

I glean the following interesting account of a recent investiture of the Order, as performed by my venerable correspondent:—"The Marquis of Bute has been invested at Jerusalem with the spurs and sword of the celebrated Godfrey de Bouillon, making him a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition, as it was there our Saviour is reported to have appeared to Mary Magdalene. There was mass in the morning, at which the Marquis attended, and afterwards the Latin Patriarch or Superior performed the ceremonies of investment. The sword and spurs of the great crusader are highly valued relics, used only in the investment of knights, an honour limited to men of noble birth and of the Roman Catholic faith."—*Anglo Italian Gazette*, May, 1869.

Sir Sidney Smith, Dr. Williams, and the author, co-brethren of the Order of the Golden Militia, or Golden Spur, were nominated without any reference as to religious profession; and it is well known that many members of the Lutheran faith in Germany, and of the Greek communion in Russia, are Knights of that Order, admitted, not by the Pope, its Superior, who, it is believed, opposes the co-optation of all so-called heretics and schismatics, but by the several princely houses of Rome, to whom was formerly conceded the privilege of creating such Knights—a privilege which, however, has been jealously withdrawn at a later period by the Papal Chair. It may be justly remarked, as a most illustrious and learned Catholic lately observed to me, that there is nothing of a sectarian nature in the Gospel itself, and that those who invented the names of Catholic and Protestant were its *worst enemies*, while such terms as heretic and schismatic are directly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, which enforces the duty of mutual sympathy and forbearance—the very foundation on which the Gospel was built being charity, or "love to all men."

When will Milton's glorious lines be verified?

"God has formed
Mankind to be one mighty brotherhood;
Himself our Father, and the world our home."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir EMMANUEL FELIX AGAR, Knight Bachelor.—*G.C.J.J.*

Was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; had formerly a troop in the Life Guards; served a campaign in the Peninsula; had previously held a civil appointment in the department of the treasurer of the navy in Somerset House; represented Sudbury in Parliament from 1807 to 1812.

Lieutenant-General WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Knight of the First Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent ; Colonel-Commandant Royal Marines.—*K.C.J.J.*

“Served at the capture of Rear-Admiral Perrée’s squadron from Egypt when in pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets in June, 1799. Blockade of Malta and capture of Admiral Perrée’s squadron, *Le Genereuse*, 74, *Ville de Marseilles*, &c., with a reinforcement and supplies for the relief of the garrison. Was wrecked and severely injured on board H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte* when burnt off Leghorn in 1800, only four saved out of a detachment of nearly 200 marines, including supernumeraries, in all upwards of 700 persons perished. Served at the siege of Genoa and Savona. Destruction of the fort of Port Espezie, and guns carried off by H.M.S. *Santa Dorothea* in 1800, to which ship he then belonged. Served in Egypt under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801 (Medal). In 1806 at Maida. Defence of Gatea and surrender of Tropea ; took possession of the latter town with his detachment. Served again in Egypt with the expedition under Major-General Frazer in 1807. He has been repeatedly engaged in severe boat actions, and against batteries, and debarked with detachments aiding in capturing and destroying ships and convoys on the enemy’s coast. Has received the War Medal with one Clasp.”—*Hart’s New Annual Army List* for 1857.

Since this date promoted Lieut.-General, made K.C., and received another Medal for Egypt.

Vice-Admiral Sir JAMES HANWAY PLUMBRIDGE, Knight-Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—*G.C.J.J.*

“Soon after entering the navy, served in Egypt in 1801 ; at Trafalgar in 1805 ; he was made a Lieutenant in 1806 ; he commanded some boats at the capture of a Danish man-of-war in 1809 ; assisted at the taking of the Isle of France ; he was promoted to be Commander for his services at the capture of Genoa in 1814 ; he afterwards commanded vessels on the Indian, St. Helena, and Irish stations, and was made a Post-Captain for the part he took against smugglers on the Irish coast ; for several years he was Captain of the *Magicienne* frigate in India ; for nearly five years he was Captain-Superintendent at Falmouth, and was then appointed “Storekeeper-General of the United Kingdom ;” in 1847 he became Commodore, and went to the East Indies for three years ; in 1854 he commanded

the flying squadron in the Gulf of Bothnia as Rear-Admiral, and succeeded as second in command in the Baltic fleet; he was at the taking of Bomarsund, and afterwards commanded two detached squadrons; he became Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dock-yard in 1855, and a Vice-Admiral of the White in 1858."—*Men of the Time* (1862).

Medals for Trafalgar, Baltic, &c. Was M.P. for Penryn 1841-7.

Vice-Admiral GEORGE EDWARD WATTS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; Knight of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia; Knight of the Ducal Order of Brunswick of Henry the Lion, &c.—*K.C.J.J.*

A native of Scotland; only son of the late John Watts, Esq., an Officer in the Army, who fell while serving under the Duke of Kent, at storming Fort Bourbon, Martinique, in 1794, by Miss Agnes Skene, a lady nearly related to the family of Skene, of Skene, co. Aberdeen, whose founder married a sister of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, and received from that monarch the name by which his descendants are now known. Admiral Watts's paternal grandfather, a Captain of Infantry, who fought under the Duke of Cumberland at the Battle of Culloden, was himself the grandson of Captain James Watts, R.N. (1686), and first cousin of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts. This gallant officer entered the Navy on the 2nd of November, 1797, on board the *Driver* sloop; was confirmed a Lieutenant in 1804; appointed Senior to the *Comus* in 1806. While cruising in this ship among the Canary Islands, he took command, in March, 1807, of her boats, and displayed much judgment and energy in capturing six merchant vessels moored in the Puerto de Haz, and defended by the cross fire of three batteries. On the 8th of May, 1807, he entered the Port of Grand Canaria, and with a cutter alone boarded and cut out the *San Pedro* Spanish packet, under a severe fire of musketry and an exceeding heavy fire from all the batteries. In this exploit he received several wounds. As a reward for his valour he was presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund with an honorary sword, valued at £50, and £100 donation. In August, 1807, he assisted at the capture of the Danish frigate *Frederickscoarn*. For his gallantry on this occasion, Lieutenant Watts, who headed the boarders, was promoted to the rank of Commander, on the 17th of September, 1807. He subsequently held various appointments on the North Sea, Baltic, and North American stations—made many captures. In June, 1814, he was advanced to post rank. In October,

1814, he returned to England. During his career afloat he received seventeen wounds, besides having an arm fractured. Obtained good service pension, 23rd of July, 1848.

The preceding particulars are collected from a more extended article in O'Byrne's "Naval Biographical Dictionary;" London, Murray, 1849.

Colonel the Honourable Sir ETIENNE PASCHAL TACHÉ, Knight Bachelor; Prime Minister of Canada.—*K.C.J.J.*

Son of the late Monsieur Taché, of Montgomery, Canada. Was a Colonel in the Canadian service; represented a family of French-Canadian extraction.

HOLLAND WARD HOLMES BURNES, Lieutenant Indian Navy; Chevalier de l' Ordre Souverain du Temple.—*K.J.J.*

Son of the late James Burnes, G.C.J.J., K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., formerly Physician-General of the Bombay army.

Major-General CECIL BISSHOP, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Colonel of the 16th Regiment.—*K.C.J.J.*

"On the 21st inst., at Stoke, near Devonport, of disease of the heart, universally and deeply lamented by all who knew him, Major-General Cecil Bisshop, C.B., K.C.J.J., Colonel of the 16th Regiment, youngest and only surviving son of the late Colonel Harry Bisshop, of Stornington."—*The Times*, March 27, 1858.

Major-General NORCLIFFE NORCLIFFE, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.—*K.J.J.*

"Served in the Peninsula with the 4th Dragoons, and was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuhera; cavalry action of Usagre, and battle of Salamanca, in which last he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He has received the War Medal with four Clasps."—*Hart's New Annual Army List for 1857*.

The Reverend JOHN PARMETER BUCK, M.A., F.R.A.S.—*K.J.J.*

Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Vicar of Toftrees, Norfolk, and Rector of East and West Rudham, Suffolk.

His epitaph records that he was a "Knight of the famous Order of St. John of Jerusalem," and that his "ancestor, Sir John Buck, was killed at the celebrated Siege of Rhodes, at the head of three hundred Knights." It adds that the above-mentioned livings "were presented to him by Field-Marshal the Most Noble Marquis of

Townshend, as a token of the high esteem he had for him as a pious clergyman, and an honest man."

WILLIAM BARCLAY DAVID DUNDAS TURNBULL, F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law.—K.J.J.

"Was called to the Scottish Bar in 1832, and to the English Bar in 1856. In 1833 he joined in founding the Abbotsford Club, and acted as its Secretary from that date until 1841, being at the same time an extensive contributor to its historical publications. He was engaged in 1859 to edit the 'Book of Scottish Chronicles,' for the Master of the Rolls, who subsequently appointed him to the office of calendaring the State papers between the accession of Edward VI. and the Revolution of 1688, his work being to make abstracts of every document, and to arrange and index the whole. His first volume was published in January, 1861, when circumstances caused him to resign his appointment. Mr. Turnbull also published 'Legendæ Catholicæ,' 'The State of the Parochial Registers of Scotland,' 'The Life and Poems of Robert Southwell,' &c., &c. He was an Honorary Member of many foreign and domestic Literary Societies. Previously to residing in England he acted for many years as Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland."—*Men of the Time*, edit. 1862.

"The valuable library of Mr. Turnbull, who died shortly after his resignation of the appointment he held in the Record Office, was sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It was very rich in County Histories, and in Heraldic Works of all descriptions, but more especially in what are termed 'Family Genealogies.' The sale produced £2799 16s. 6d. Nearly the whole of the lots produced very high prices."—*The Times*.

GEORGE DUNCAN ROBERTSON, of Struan (styled Struan Robertson), Chief of the Clan Donnochie, and a Magistrate for co. of Perth; late Lieutenant 42nd Highlanders.—K.J.J.

"Only son of Major-General George Duncan Robertson, K.C.J.J., K.L., C.B. The Robertsons of Struan, or, as it is sometimes written, Strowan, are unquestionably one of the oldest and most eminent families in Scotland, being the sole remaining branch of that royal house which occupied the throne of that kingdom during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and from which they can distinctly trace their descent. It is undoubted that the Robertsons are descended from the ancient Earls of Atholl, which house

sprung from Duncan, King of Scotland, eldest son of Malcolm III., surnamed Kenmore. Of this family Robert was one of the most noted chiefs of his day. He arrested the murderers of James I., and for this good service received a crown charter, erecting his whole lands into a free barony, dated in 1451, and also an honourable augmentation to his arms."—Skene's "Highlanders of Scotland," quoted in Sir Bernard Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland."

A naked man, suspended by chains from the lower extremity of the shield, presents a very singular mode of augmentation.

The name of Struan Robertson's favourite residence was "Rannach Barracks," which derived its singular nomenclature from having been the site of the Barracks of the original "Black Watch." The name of Struan Robertson is, in Gaelic, "Thiarn-à-Ruan," by which designation he was known as the Chief of "Clann Donnachaidh."

Colonel le Comte ANTOINE LAURENT DE MÉLANO DE CALCINA,
Grand' Croix, Commandeur et Chevalier de plusieurs
Ordres ; Médaille d' honneur en or pour Sauvetage ; An-
cien Consul-Général du Nicaragua à Londres.—*K.C.J.J.*

Vice-Président Honoraire de la Société Impériale des Archivistes de France ; Membre de l' Académie Royale Espagnole d' Archéologie, de celle de Belgique, et du Collège Archéologique et Héraldique de France, Directeur Secrétaire-Général de la Société Commémorative des Expositions Nationales et Universelles, Paris ; Membre de l' Institut Espagnol (*Médaille d' Honneur en or, 1^e classe*) ; Membre de la Société Impériale d' Horticulture, France, de l' Académie Agricole et Manufacturière, France, de la Société Française de Statistique Universelle—de la Société Polytechnique—des Académies et Sociétés Savantes Impériales et Royales, de Venise—Padoue—Bassano—Gorice — Udine — Malaga—Louvain—Liège—Hainaut—Limbourg—Utrecht —Luxembourg—Gand—Tholen—Amiens—Nantes—Bayeux—Perpignan—de la Société des Monuments Religieux, Paris, de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de la Morinie, de celle de Picardie, etc., etc.

"Aux XII^e et XIII^e siècles, les seigneurs et ducs de Mélanio firent élever, dans ce qui est aujourd'hui la Suisse italienne, le 'Tessin,' une forteresse pour la défense du territoire. L' emplacement où fut construit cette forteresse devint un hameau, et plus tard une petite ville qui continua à porter le nom de ses principaux fondateurs. On voit que le nom de cette famille existait avant le XII^e siècle ; ses membres des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles, sont nés en Sardaigne. Plu-

sieurs se sont distingués dans la carrière militaire, dans les arts et les sciences.

“Vers le milieu du XVII^e siècle, plusieurs manuscrits furent découverts à Livourne et à Gènes. Un traité d'histoire naturelle, de Jacques-Antoine comte de Mélando de Calcina, était au nombre de ces précieux ouvrages. Plusieurs savants de l'époque en proposèrent l'impression. Le manuscrit est resté dans la famille qui le conserve religieusement.

“M. le comte de Mélando de Calcina (Antoine-Laurent), qui fait l'objet spécial de cette notice, est né, le 19 septembre 1803, à Caen (Calvados). Son père, ancien officier supérieur, avait épousé mademoiselle Pauline-Antoinette Huet de Guerville, petite nièce du savant Pierre-Daniel Huet, évêque d'Avranches, sous-précepteur de Monseigneur le Dauphin, membre de l'Académie Française, etc., etc. Ceux qui connaissent les travaux biographiques et nobiliaires de Louis Moréri, de l'abbé Feller, de Michaud, de Bayle, savent quel magnifique éloge il est fait du *savant prélat*, l'une des gloires du grand siècle de Louis XIV.

“Le neveu, au premier degré, du savant Pierre-Daniel Huet, évêque, était Sébastien-Gilles Huet de Guerville, père de demoiselle Pauline-Antoinette que nous avons nommée, et, par conséquent, grand-père maternel de M. le comte de Mélando de Calcina.

“M. Sébastien-Gilles Huet de Guerville était avocat très distingué au Parlement de Normandie, membre du Conseil souverain de Bouillon, de la cour des comptes et aides et finances; membre de plusieurs académies, etc. Dans les causes célèbres des temps, son nom figure au premier rang des grands orateurs.

“On lit dans la *Galerie des Fabulistes contemporains* (ouvrage du major d'artillerie, M. Auguste de Reume, Bruxelles, imprimerie des Beaux-Arts, 1852) :—‘Les fables, les poésies fugitives et les élégies publiées dans tous les journaux, dans toutes les revues, par M. le comte de Mélando, pendant une période de quinze ans, formeraient aujourd'hui plusieurs volumes.’

“En 1847, M. de Mélando publia, en collaboration avec un de ses amis, un charmant volume de poésie sous ce titre : ‘*Les Cloches*’ (Paris, Amyot, éditeur). L'introduction, qui est entièrement de M. le comte de Mélando, est écrite avec un sentiment exquis qui fait bien apprécier l'âme du poète.

“En 1849, il publia un livre qui n'était pas sans danger pour l'auteur, ainsi que le prouve le titre : ‘*Des Gouvernements sans Principes*’ (Publié sous le pseudonyme : *Comte de Léoman*, anagramme de Mélando. Brochure de 150 pages, in-8°, imprimée à Lau-

sanne et sans nom d'imprimeur). On y trouve de sévères et énergiques leçons données aux hommes de cette époque.

"Nous retrouvons le nom de M. le comte de Mélando dans une revue littéraire et artistique qui a eu en Belgique plus de quinze années de succès. "La Renaissance illustrée," tel est le titre de cette publication format in-folio.—M. le comte de Mélando y avait entre autre commencé à y faire insérer des articles d'archéologie héraldiques, sous le titre suivant: 'Recherches historiques sur l'antiquité du blason, d'après les monuments blasoniques des peuples de l'Orient.' Son but était d'établir la preuve évidente que la science héraldique, qui recut des formes et des lois régulières après les croisades, remonte à la plus haute antiquité.

"M. le comte de Mélando de Calcina s'occupe depuis bien des années d'un travail immense. C'est un *Dictionnaire historique de bibliographie héraldique*. Ce dictionnaire embrasse, autant qu'il est possible de fouiller dans la nuit des temps, toutes les nations et toutes les époques; il y est fait même mention des ouvrages héraldiques restés à l'état de manuscrits, c'est-à-dire, qui n'ont jamais été imprimés. On comprendra facilement qu'il a fallu toute la patience d'un bénédictin, pour entreprendre un travail qui n'aura pas moins de quatre ou cinq volumes in-8° de 500 pages chaque. Plus de trente-cinq ans ont été consacrés à rechercher partout les matériaux d'un travail qui sera d'un grand secours pour les hommes spéciaux et pour ceux qui voient dans la science héraldique, le blason, cette croix d'honneur des temps passés, tant de traces de nos gloires nationales.

"Les traditions religieuses ne pouvaient être un vain mot pour celui qui attache un très grand prix à l'honneur d'être le petit-neveu du savant prélat Pierre-Daniel Huet, évêque d'Avranches, dont nous avons parlé au commencement de cette notice.

* * * * *

"Ses écrits, dont le style est clair, précis, élégant et de bon goût, attestent surabondamment la véracité de nos appréciations; les accents mélodieux de son cœur généreux savent à la fois attendrir, charmer, entraîner et éblouir; enfin, les pensées nobles et les expressions élevées sont tout à fait du ressort de sa langue et de sa plume.

"Comme conseiller dans les plus importantes affaires, il a concouru efficacement au succès de plusieurs projets de premier ordre. Comme homme de bien, il a, avec un tact parfait, gagné les plus honorables sympathies en faveur de respectables infortunés; sa sollicitude bienfaisante s'est étendue sur toutes les

classes laborieuses et honnêtes, et il s'est toujours mis au service du beau et du bon ; il a chanté tour à tour la gloire de Dieu et l'amour de la charité, et cela avec une vraie délicatesse et un pur désintéressement."—*La Vérité biographique : Revue universelle des hommes utiles*. Par Louis Clot. Paris, Libraire nouvelle, Boulevard des Italiens ; Toulouse, Delboy, libraire-éditeur, Rue de la Pomme, 71. 1861.

CHARLES WILLIAM RAMSAY RAMSAY, of Barnton and Sauchie,
N. B.—*K.J.J.*

"The Edinburgh papers announce the death of a very estimable young gentleman, Mr. Ramsay, of Barnton, who was thrown from an omnibus after leaving a ball given to honour the coming of age of Sir Norman Lockhart, of Lee, a few weeks since. Though nothing was thought of the trifling injury at the time, erysipelas subsequently ensued, and death resulted, notwithstanding the efforts of the most skilful physicians, on Saturday morning. The late Mr. Charles William Ramsay Ramsay, of Barnton and Sauchie, was born on the 22nd of February, 1844. In 1850 he succeeded his father, Mr. William Ramsay, for many years member for Edinburgh county, and who, born in 1809, married, in August, 1828, the Hon. Mary Sandilands, only daughter of Lord Torphichen. Of this marriage the late Mr. Ramsay was the only issue. Great festivities took place only in February last at Barnton, Bannockburn, and Sauchie, on the occasion of Mr. Ramsay coming of age, and it was then fondly anticipated by the tenants that they would long have in him an excellent landlord, and a diligent promoter of their welfare. The succession to the large property devolves, it is believed, on the next heir of entail, Sir Alexander Gibson Maitland, Bart., of Clifton Hall."—*The Daily Telegraph*, 1865.



ADDENDA.

Since the last publication of the Roll of Members, the Right Hon. Lord Eliot has been received as a Knight, and the Rev. James Bell Cox, M.A., as a Chaplain. Mr. Cox has been appointed to preach the Anniversary Sermon at the Chapel Royal, Savoy (the use of which has been granted to the Order by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), on the 24th June next (1869), being the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist. Captain Somerville Waldemar Burges, Alexander Bell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel William Ermatinger, and Mr. Charles Hilton have deceased. It is due to the memory of the last-mentioned member to record that his services to the *Langue* were most assiduous and devoted, and that, as a mark of just respect, the expenses of his interment were defrayed from the treasury of the Order. Lieut-General Sir John Lysaght Pennesfather has received the Grand Cross of the Bath; Major-General John St. George has been promoted to the rank of Knight Commander; and Major Trevenen James Holland has been created a Companion of the same Order.

ERRATA.

Page 35, line 13, supply *as before the*.

„ 87, line 18, for *are* read *is*.

„ 88, line 6, for *Grand Duke* read *Duke*.

„ 100, line 21, for *tree* read *shoot*.

„ 128, line 30, for *Historie* read *Histoire*.

„ 159, line 25, dele accent over the second *e* in *Médailles*.

„ 173, line 26, for 1814 read 1844.

„ 180, line 2, for *Place* read *Gate*.

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